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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Rent Increases

It will be admitted by even the most ardent critics that the Colonial Secretary yesterday presented the Bill which, among other things, will permit increases in standard rents, in a fairly convincing manner. He was not, however, altogether fair to those who have taken umbrage over the recommendations contained in the McNeill report, for the tenor of criticism has been not that the proposals in themselves are outrageous, but that rent increases at the moment are ill-timed; that the Colony as a whole is going through a period of depression and that large numbers of workers, particularly those known as the white collar class, will have their pockets hit by additional rent charges. The assurance of the Colonial Secretary that Government intends to offer every possible protection to sub-tenants is thoroughly welcomed. The creation of special departments of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs on both sides of the harbour to deal with individual problems and to give advice means that it will be the sub-tenants' fault if they are exploited under the new legislation. And while the Colonial Secretary made no direct reference to the subject, it is presumed that these new departments will be placed at the disposal of the public free of charge. The point is important because hitherto victimised tenants seeking legal redress have found it advisable to engage professional services—a course beyond the means of many people. As we have observed before this part of the new legislation is a well-aimed blow at unscrupulous principal tenants and as such commands general approval.

THE one serious bone of contention rests in Government's proposal to increase standard rents for domestic premises 50 per cent within twelve months. It is true, as the Colonial Secretary emphasised, Government has modified the original recommendation of the McNeill committee, and broken the increase down to two instalments of 25 per cent each. But the effect on the pockets of the middle-class workers can still be serious. We are in no position to anticipate the amendments to the Bill which the Unofficials have indicated they intend to move in a fortnight's time, but we imagine that these will chiefly be concerned with the actual rent increases proposed by Government. An acceptable case has been made out for landlords with pre-war property to receive a reasonable increase in rentals, but it remains imperative that tenants, particularly those on minimum or near-minimum monthly incomes, should not be made to suffer severe hardship. It might fairly be argued that a 50 per cent increase on standard rent in the course of 12 months is too heavy an imposition, and that a maximum of 30 per cent, in two instalments of 15 per cent, would be fairer. Obviously there is room for constructive debate on this point and the public will derive some satisfaction from the knowledge that the Unofficial members of Legislative Council intend to put forward their views in a forcible manner.

NEW APPEAL BY INDIA FOR KOREA ARMISTICE

Suggestion Made To Peking & Washington

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF WAR TODAY

New Delhi, June 24. India is understood to have urged both the American and Chinese Governments to make every effort to achieve an armistice speedily regardless of the South Korean release of North Korean prisoners, observers said here today.

She is also believed to have suggested that the United Nations General Assembly should be convened at an early date to discuss the Korean situation, irrespective of the conclusion of an armistice. Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, former Indian High Commissioner in London, has been mentioned here as chairman of the neutral commission to supervise the repatriation of prisoners of war in Korea.

But the execution of India's plans for the despatch of her representative to the commission and troops to assist is dependent entirely on the conclusion of an armistice, according to official sources. The plans are therefore provisional and have moreover to be considered by Mr Nehru, the Prime Minister, who returns to New Delhi this weekend from his tour of Europe and Egypt. —Reuter.

ANNIVERSARY  
Seoul, June 25. The fourth year of the bitter Korean war opens here today with a truce both closer and harder to achieve than ever before. Three weeks ago only pessimists thought the fighting would not be over by June 25, anniversary of the North Korean drive across the 38th parallel. But the South Korean release of about 25,000 prisoners of war has seemingly set back the truce indefinitely. In the past fortnight the war has been fierce with both sides taking heavy casualties in fights for pieces of ground they have battled over for 20 months and more.

A special envoy from President Eisenhower, Mr Walter S. Robertson, is due from Tokyo here today in an attempt to make President Syngman Rhee of South Korea accept the United Nations truce policy.

President Rhee's Government plans to make the war's anniversary another day of protest in its campaign against a truce which leaves Korea divided. In a rehearsal yesterday afternoon armed police guarded the main Seoul streets and the tree-lined approach to the burnt-out Capital building which will be the route of a protest march.

Mr Rhee will probably speak during last year's observation of the Anniversary, an elderly gunman fired several shots in what was alleged to be an attempt on the President's life. —Reuter.

DIPLOMATS' HOPES  
United Nations, June 24. Wiser heads among United Nations diplomats, believing that name-calling is not likely to move Dr Syngman Rhee, hoped today that the President of South Korea could be persuaded gently that a truce would be best for his Republic.

The first aim of the United Nations in seeking peace in Korea is to avert a third world war. President Rhee, already involved in a war that has devastated his country, possibly believes World War III could bring no greater terror for his people. But the question being asked in United Nations circles on the eve of the third anniversary of the Korean war is this: Can another world war or even continuation of the present war result in the reunification of Korea?

The answer being given here is that no war of any size or character is going to bring about the national unity Dr Rhee prizes so highly. Three years of bloodshed on the peninsula have brought about a deadlock that could be broken only by a much greater military effort. It is reasoned that pyrrhic warfare there will not bring peace. Where, then, lies the long-range solution?

Kurt Carlsen Lifeboat



Captain Kurt Carlsen of Flying Enterprise fame, gives his name to a new Netherlands lifeboat, when he launched it at Noordwijk, near The Hague. — London Express.

Strikers Pour Boiling Tar Over Soviet Troops

Berlin, June 24. Freed prisoners from the Soviet zone were quoted here tonight as saying more than 50,000 East German strikers battered down prison doors and poured boiling tar over Soviet soldiers in Merseburg on June 17, the day of the East Berlin riots.

The anti-Communist West Berlin Information Bureau, West, gave reports from the prisoners who were the first to arrive in West Berlin after a week of night travel on foot through East Germany.

They did not want to have their names published because they left relatives behind, the Bureau said. The prisoners said the strikers came from the Leuna and Bismarck (artificial rubber) Works, near Merseburg.

The strikers were met at the prison gates with Tommy gun fire from Soviet troops and East Berlin police, they said. The strikers retreated temporarily then returned with vats of boiling tar used for roads and hurled them at the soldiers. Several soldiers were seriously hurt.

The guards retreated into the cellars of the building before the strikers, who freed more than 100 prisoners. The guards were then forced to surrender their arms and were beaten up. On the same day several thousand workers freed 300 prisoners from the Magdeburg Neustadt Prison, the Bureau said.

The guards there offered no resistance and actually handed over to the strikers prison and cell keys and their arms. Demonstrators also freed 90 prisoners from the police headquarters in Magdeburg. There the guards opened fire and killed 10 people including an 11-year-old child, the Information Bureau, West, said.

The infuriated crowd then stormed the building, disarmed the police and shot four policemen with their own rifles, the Bureau said. —Reuter.

ROSTOV TROUBLE REPORT  
Belgrade, June 24. A well-informed diplomatic source said today that reports had been received here of a "serious workers' demonstration on June 19 in the Russian city of Rostov. There was no confirmation of the reports. —United Press.

Violent Quake Shocks

London, June 24. Two violent earthquakes shocks were felt in Azerbaijan and all other North Persian provinces yesterday, Tehran Radio reported tonight. —Reuter.

Protest Over HK Consular Appointment

Bonn, June 24. Herr Otto H. Greve, Social Democratic leader of the Bundestag (Lower House of the West German Parliament) today protested against the appointment of Herr Herbert Dittmann as Consul-General in Hongkong.

He reminded the Government that Dittmann was declared undesirable by a special Bundestag investigating committee because of his Nazi past and because he "testified contrary to the truth" before the Committee.

Professor Walter Hallstein, Permanent Head of the West German Foreign Office, said he saw no reason to dismiss Herr Dittmann who at present worked with the West German Observer at UN headquarters in New York. —Reuter.

Troops Work Overtime Preparing Atomic Test

Canberra, June 25. Picked troops have been working up to 70 hours a week for more than six months in the torrid South Australian desert, getting a site ready for Britain's next atomic test, it was disclosed here.

The test is to take place in the 10,000 square mile prohibited area containing Woomera rocket range. Officials will not specify the exact spot nor the date, but according to information now available on the top-secret project, a staging base for supplies and equipment pouring into the desert has been set up on Gibber Plains at the head of Spencer Gulf.

The new forward base already taking shape is far beyond Woomera. Convoys of lorries carrying their own petrol and stores are taking the equipment from Woomera across trackless desert.

Aircraft are carrying about 80 per cent of the supplies. Up to six heavily laden Royal Australian Air Force Yorks from Woomera land daily on an improvised air strip six days each week.

The terrain encountered varies from the flatness of Gibber Plains covered with grey saltbush, blue bush and spiky spinifex and scarred by clay plains like the face of a donkey to rolling sand and dunes.

To narrow the terrific supply problems every man at work on the project had to be trained for two or more jobs. But not even relatives knew that they were at work erecting scientific equipment, living quarters, water supplies and other facilities needed for work and life in the desert.

BOREHOLES DRILLED  
Boreholes were drilled to bring up water. It is so brackish that a distilling plant was needed. Even so water is restricted at the forward site. By now the camp is lit by electricity. Dingo (wild dog) trapping is one of the few forms of recreation. The men are looking forward to collecting "nest eggs" in dingo scalp rewards.

Early this year the convoys rolled across the desert carrying the advance party. Living in tents alongside the airstrip the party worked under primitive conditions enduring the hardships of water shortage, eternal red dust and temperatures which ranged from 112 degrees Fahrenheit during the day down to freezing point at night.

Most Australian newspapers yesterday agreed that Britain's announcement of the new trials suggested that a new phase had been reached in the British atomic weapons programme. All agreed that "the tests would probably begin early next year. —Reuter.

PENALTIES FOR ESPIONAGE

Washington, June 24. The Senate today passed unanimously a bill to continue during the Korean war the penalties for espionage under which atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed.

The measure, which would extend certain wartime laws on espionage and sabotage, now goes back to the House of Representatives.

The House is expected to approve it with minor Senate amendments. —Under the basic law, the penalty for gathering or delivering defence information to aid a foreign government in time of war can be death or up to 30 years' imprisonment.

In peacetime the maximum penalty can be not more than 20 years' imprisonment. The bill passed by both the Senate and House would apply wartime penalties during the national emergency declared by the President on December 15, 1950, for the Korean war and six months later. —Reuter.

US CASUALTIES IN KOREA

Washington, June 24. American battle casualties in Korea now total 136,800, an increase of 833 over last week's report, the Defence Department announced today. The increase, largest since April, reflected the heavy fighting touched off by the recent Communist offensives. —United Press.

RUBBER EMBARGO STATEMENT BY LYTTLETON

Cannot Be Lifted Without Consultation With UN

London, June 24. Mr Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, told a questioner in the House of Commons today that the embargo on rubber exports from Malaya to China could not be lifted without contravening Britain's obligations under the United Nations resolution of May 1951.

"Therefore any action taken must be conditional on obtaining the United Nations view on the matter," he said.

He had been asked by Mr S. S. Awbery (Labour) what steps were to be taken to lift the embargo immediately an agreement in Korea was signed.

Mr Awbery added: "Are you aware that when the ban was imposed nearly two and a half years ago Malaya loyally carried out the terms, but that other countries continued to export rubber to China, with the result that they will find themselves at the winning post when peace comes while Malaya, who has honoured her obligation, will still remain at the starting post?"

Mr Awbery asked the Colonial Secretary if he would take steps to broaden the terms of reference of the Malayan rubber industry inquiry so that it would include working conditions, the effect of the production of synthetic rubber upon the industry and the need for establishing unemployment insurance for the workers.

Mr Lyttelton replied: "No, sir. This inquiry is being instituted not by the Government of the Federation of Malaya alone but by agreement between that Government and the industry to deal with certain specific problems of common concern to both."

A FARCE?  
Mr Awbery: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that any inquiry which does not embrace every feature of the industry will turn out to be a farce? Will he not include the wages of the planters, conditions in the industry, the control of prices and the production of synthetic rubber with its effect on the production of natural rubber in Malaya?"

Mr Lyttelton: "I do not agree. I think it would be incorrect for this body to consider working conditions and wages which are a matter for consideration between employers and the unions."

Mr Ian Winterbottom (Labour) asked about the composition and terms of reference of the proposed committee on elections to the Federal Legislative Council. He wanted to know whether it would have the vice of persons experienced in

French Premiership M. Laniel To Seek Investiture

Paris, June 25. M. Joseph Laniel, said to be the wealthiest member of the French Parliament, today sets about pleading together a National Assembly majority to elect him Prime Minister.

He is the fifth in the series of politicians to accept President Vincent Auriol's invitation to try to form a government replacing the Mayer administration which fell on May 21. The previous four failed to get the necessary 314 National Assembly votes to put them into office. Three others refused the President's request. M. Laniel, with a record of stubborn resistance to the German in World War II, is popular in all parties. Originally a member of the extreme right—he was first elected to Parliament in 1932—M. Laniel is now a Moderate Conservative.

The owner of a Normandy textile factory, he is known as a "progressive" employer taking a liberal attitude towards labour. As a member of the National Resistance Council set up after the defeat of France in 1940, he worked as a liaison officer between France and London. —Reuter.

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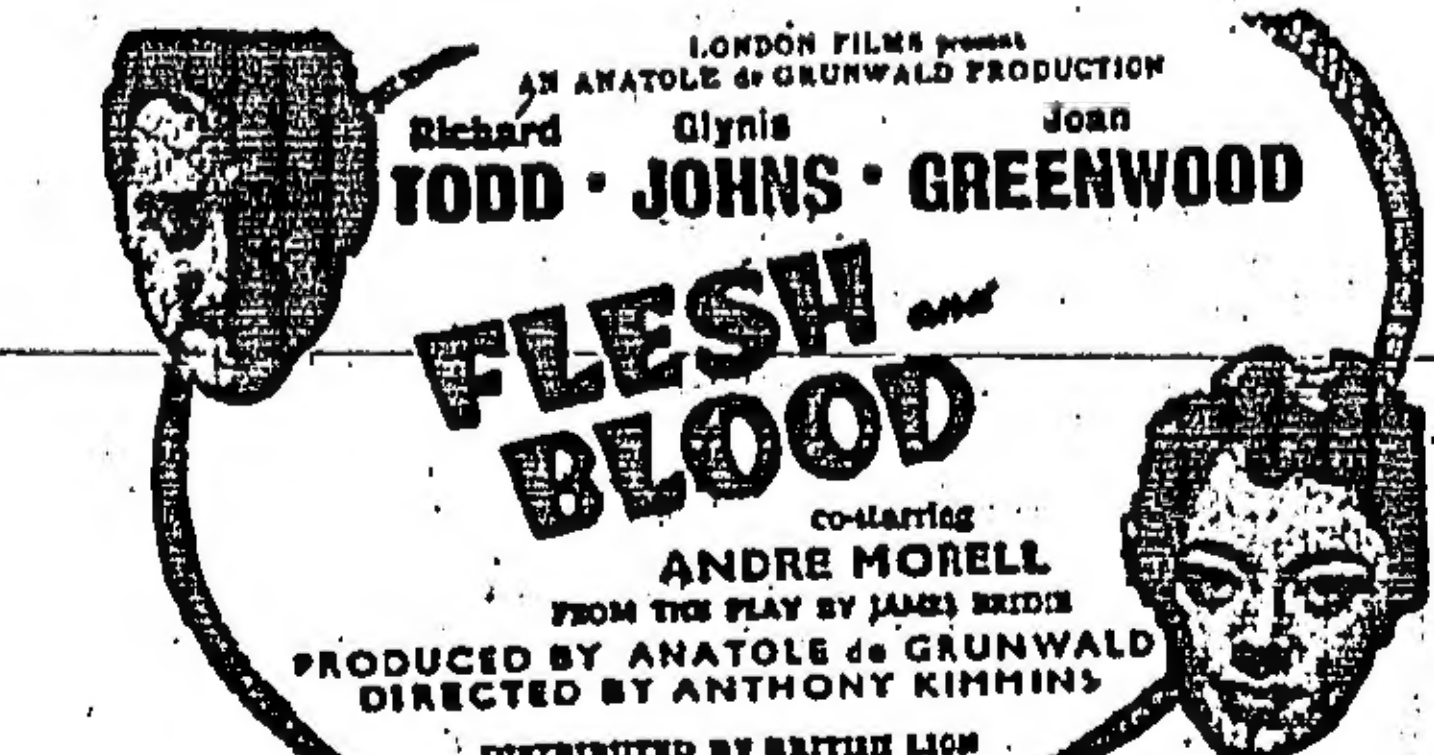
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# Netherlands Applies Ban

New York, June 24. The Netherlands Government has informed the United Nations that it has prohibited any Dutch ship from calling at any port in China or North Korea when carrying arms, ammunition or implements of war or strategic goods. The ban applies to all ships carrying the Netherlands flag and those owned or partially owned by Dutch nationals or citizens of Dutch territories. —Reuter.

# Pilotless Target For Tests In Desert

London, June 24. Experts from a British firm have just returned from the North African desert, where they have been testing a new type of pilotless target aircraft. Several of these small radio-controlled planes were built for the tests, and it is expected that large quantities will soon be produced. They will be used for training anti-aircraft gunners. Normally, gunners are trained by firing practice shots at a target which is towed along behind a conventional aircraft. But these planes lack cockpits.

The new target is exactly like a conventional aircraft, except that it is very small and very cheap to produce. It is known as the U120D. It is "expendable" in the sense that if it is hit by the practice gunners who are firing at it then it is destroyed. If the gunners miss the plane, it continues to fly until it runs out of fuel, and then a parachute opens automatically and brings it safely to ground. There is special gear to keep the aircraft aloft if it lands in the sea.

The U120D, which has straight wings and a butterfly or Vee tail, is powered by a small piston engine. It is launched by two 3-inch rockets, is only 12 ft. long and 12 ft. in span. It cruises at a little over 200 mph. heights up to about 20,000 ft. Because of its size the gunners can treat it for practice purposes as if it were a much bigger aircraft flying much higher and faster. It is controlled from the ground by radio, so that it can be made to manoeuvre by sending appropriate signals to the automatic pilot, which in turn operates the control surfaces of the wings and the tail.

# To Beautify Unsightly Buildings

London, June 24. Britain's giant electrified power stations and other main buildings administered by the British Electricity Authority are to be beautified.

Unusually large buildings are to be "dressed" with screens of big trees, smaller decorative trees and strategically placed bushes and shrubberies.

Great care is being taken to ensure that the new settings will blend with the surrounding countryside. "We are concentrating also on outbuildings, such as canteens, smaller pumping stations and administrative offices which, in many cases, will be left out with bushes, plants and rosebeds," an official of the Roads Beautifying Association, which are advising on the plan, said.

"There will be within the outer screen of trees."

# DE HAVILLAND EARN DOLLARS

London, June 24. One plane every two working hours is the production rate at the big De Havilland factory at Chester. Five different types are being built there—the Comet 2, the Dove and Heron small piston-engined passenger planes, and Venom and Vampire fighters. These planes are going to 11 different countries. The little (win-engined) Dove is one of Britain's best dollar earners.

# COMBINED PLANT WILL PRODUCE ELECTRICITY AND HEAVY WATER

## New Zealand Announces Unique Project

Wellington, N.Z., June 24.

The New Zealand and British Governments are to join forces in the development, at an estimated cost of £3,000,000, of a combined plant to produce electricity and heavy water by using geothermal steam.

The New Zealand Government has already "approved in principle" the construction of this combined plant at Wairakei, one of the vital pulses in the centre of the Dominion's thermal region, where a considerable amount of boring for geothermal steam has been carried out over the past three years.

Its decision will be followed up by all the departments concerned in the project—the Ministry of Works, the State Hydro-electric Department and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. An intensive drilling programme, on which £200,000 is to be spent, has begun in order to obtain the additional amount of steam required for the combined project.

The Government has also authorized the engagement of an overseas consultant in steam engineering to work with the Ministry of Works and the State Hydro-electric Department in co-operation with the British Atomic establishment at Harwell. It is expected that when the combined plant comes into operation its heavy water product will go to Harwell for use as a moderator in piles of atomic materials.

While the drilling programme is in progress, important corrosion and other tests will be made at the bores. Pressures from the steam bores are to be measured accurately and temperatures are to be gauged. These tests will be the responsibility of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and are expected to cost between £9,000 and £10,000.

## TERRIFIC FORCE

Some indication of the corrosive force in the steam roaring from the bores is given by the fact that it takes only a matter of minutes before holes are worn in thick steel plates put over the vent.

The recent opening up of a deep bore at Wairakei ushered in a new phase in the work of prospecting for geothermal steam.

The pressure issuing from this particular bore is about twice as great as that of the steam which issued from any previous bore.

With the valve closed, pressure reaches 450 lbs. to the square inch and during delivery the pressure on a gauge only 10 ft. down from the open end of an 8-inch diameter pipe is maintained at about 110 lbs. per square inch.

Although the measurement of that well presented some difficulty, it is assumed by the engineers and scientists working there that the available power from it will be between 5,000 kw. and 8,000 kw. On that basis the output from one bore, compared with a similar production of power by coal-burning processes, will result in a saving of some £60,000 to £70,000 a year, with the price of coal at £2 10s. a ton.

## FULLY JUSTIFIED

The interest already taken by the Government in harnessing geothermal steam for power-generating purposes has been demonstrated in a number of ways. Its exploration of the thermal area, the boring and proving of steam supplies has already cost many thousands of pounds, and some authorities believe, success in obtaining the necessary steam power, ridding it of impurities and converting the "wet" to "dry" steam is near at hand.

The results obtained to date have fully justified the Government's heavy programme of investigations and, indeed, the intensification of boring and other exploratory work is evidence of its anxiety to develop this vast potential source of power.

Wairakei represents a small portion only of the total geothermal belt which is about 25 miles wide and extends for about 15 miles from the vol-

canoes of National Park, in the middle of the North Island, northeast out into the sea to the volcanically active White Island. That area is much larger than that at Lardarello in Italy, but geothermal steam is not to be found in every part of it.

There are, however, many indications that it is present in quantity at a large number of points.

## NO DETERIORATION

One or two preliminary bores put down at Te Toka, in the Bay of Plenty area, and at the site of the future mills of the Murupara pulp and paper-making project, some 80 miles from Wairakei, have shown the presence there of geothermal steam in considerable quantity. It is probable that these bores will be harnessed to provide electric power for the scheme.

In all, there is now available at Wairakei approximately 20,000 kw. of power from the bores already sunk.

Engineers have based their plans on the availability of that minimum quantity before attempting to harness it for the generation of electric power.

Additional steam will, however, have to be proved before the combined heavy water and electric power plant can be established. No difficulty in obtaining this extra supply is anticipated, however.

The Government departments involved have proceeded with the greatest caution to ensure that the supply of steam from the wells already opened has, with the lapse of time, shown no diminution or interference, one well with the other. So far, there has been no indication of deterioration of supply in any respect. —Reuter.

# "BRUSH UP ENGLISH" ADVICE TO STUDENTS

London, June 24.

College students training for managerial and executive posts in the textile industry have been advised to improve their English and broaden their industrial outlook.

The advice is based on the papers handed in at the last textile technology examinations, in which 98 of 209 entrants passed.

The examiners in a report to the Textile Institute say:

"It is a common fault to find that the answers show only a superficial knowledge of the subject. Facts are quoted, but reasons are rarely given."

"The candidates have a parochial outlook. On the whole they show remarkable ignorance of the functions of the machines other than those used in their own trade."

"Far too little opportunity is taken to visit factories in other textile districts."

The examiners refer to "the very low standard of knowledge of the English language shown by candidates when answering questions."

"In certain instances," says the report, "this amounts to illiteracy, in most cases there is a marked lack of lucidity."

# AMERICAN AIR FORCE PROJECT IN ENGLAND

London, June 24.

The United States Air Force is hard at work on a new project to save lives at sea.

A helicopter with special floats to enable it to come down on water is undergoing final tests at the 68th Air-Rescue Squadron base at Manston and an amphibious Albatross will operate on long-distance rescue operations during the summer months.

If the helicopter tests are satisfactory, both craft will keep a dawn-to-dusk patrol centred around three of England's most popular summer resorts, Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs. The Air Force will also respond to calls along the length of the English Channel and on the French coast.

Eventually, the helicopter will likely be adapted for a wide range of sea rescue operations. It could, for instance, provide speedy rescue for crewmen of small craft which often sink quickly in heavy seas and save lives which might be lost if the victims had to wait for surface craft to arrive.

## FIRST IN UK

Because of its ease of manoeuvrability and slow flying speed, the helicopter could come down in relatively rough seas and manoeuvre close to the trouble spot.

Air Force spokesman explain that the operation is partly concerned with preventing swimming tragedies among American personnel. But they emphasise that the bulk of the work will undoubtedly be with holidaymakers and they will provide prompt assistance to anyone in trouble.

On weekdays, when the resorts are packed with visitors from London—only two hours away by train—patrols will be increased. The helicopter will be the first of its kind in England though similar craft have been tested in the U.S.

# Space Travel Now A Study For Hundreds

More than 2,300 people, about 50 of them women, are members of the British Interplanetary Society—who have now set up their own offices in Vauxhall Bridge Road.

Applications for membership come in every day. More than ever have arrived since the recent House of Commons discussion of the subject.

About 20 members of the society, with their wives, are planning to spend their summer holiday this year at the fourth International Congress on Astronautics—the sciences of navigation among the stars—to be held at Zurich in August.

The society's chairman, Mr. Arthur Charles Clarke, of Bowes Park, is visiting the United States to discuss the latest developments in space flight with societies there.

The society, started in 1933, stopped work during the war, and re-started in 1946. They now have their own library. Many of the members are experts on rocket science.

# The Palace Made Of 39,000 Matchsticks

London, June 24.

A Bristol man has made a scale model of Buckingham Palace with more than 39,000 matchsticks.

And it has taken Mr. W. Mole, 67, of Eastwood Road, Bristol, two and a half years.

The model has a frontage of 2ft. 10in.

The only parts not of matchwood are the windows and flag. A retired building labourer, Mr. Mole, a Scot by birth, has been model-making since boyhood.

He displayed a model aeroplane in the Wembley Exhibition.

# QUEEN'S PRINCESS

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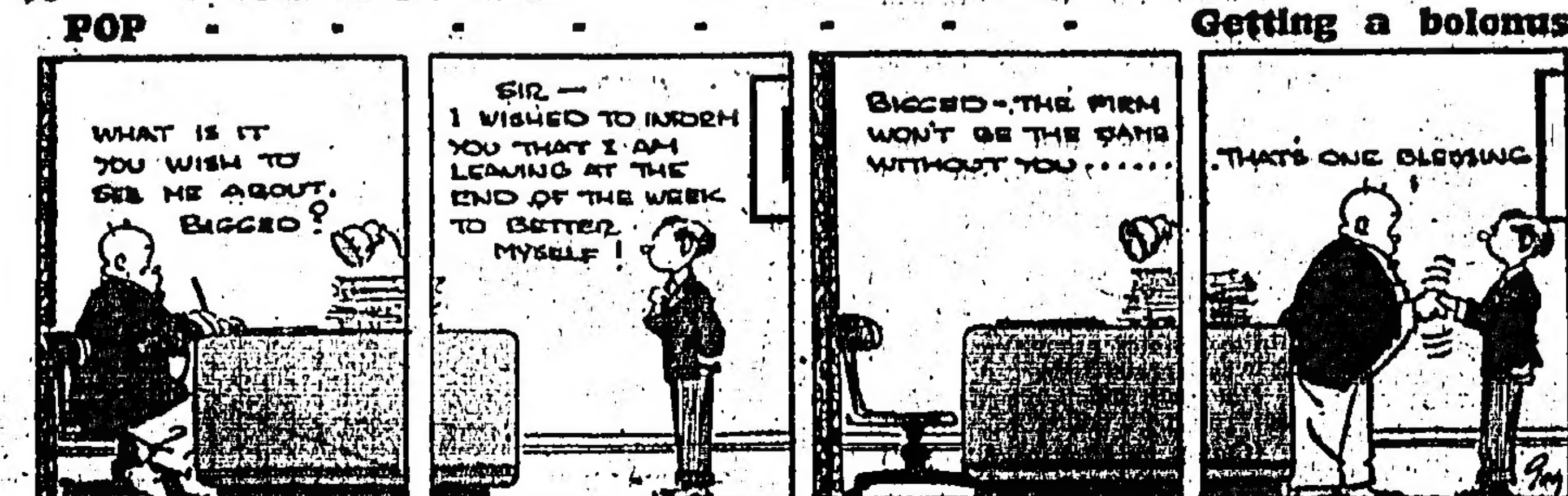
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## Britain's Policy On Germany

In Full Agreement With Adenauer

London, June 24. Britain is in full agreement with the spirit of Dr Konrad Adenauer's message to Sir Winston Churchill appealing to the British Government to do all in its power to realise the unity and freedom of the German nation.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons this today in reply to a question about disturbances in Eastern Germany.

He said Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, intended to tell Dr Adenauer, the German Federal Chancellor, of this agreement in his reply to his message.

"We have frequently made it clear that our aim is a Germany reunited in freedom," Mr Lloyd said.

Mr Lloyd added:

"The British Government are resolved to adhere most faithfully to the spirit as well as the letter of their commitments in Western Germany and in no way be sacrificed or cease to be master of their own affairs in accordance with the agreement."

Earlier Mr Selwyn Lloyd had counselled restraint and prudence to Berliners to avoid further bloodshed.

He said so far the Russians appeared to have behaved with restraint "in the circumstances".—Reuter.

## Cause Of Happiness

London, June 24. Nearly 100 groups of welfare experts throughout Britain are carrying out investigations into what makes a family happy or unhappy.

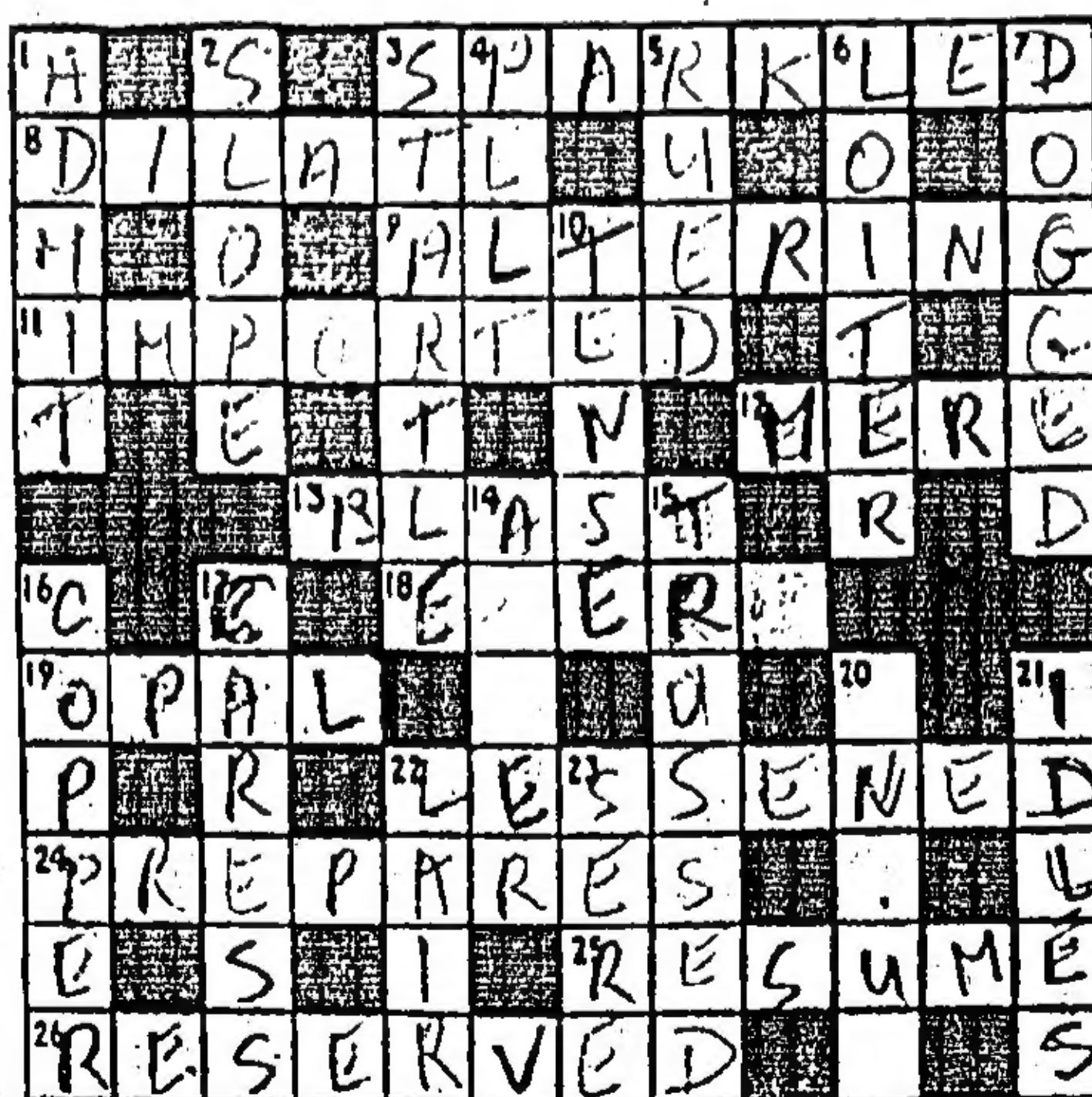
Six hundred of these experts will meet in London for three days to draw up a composite national picture of The British Family.

The survey and conference are being organised by the National Council of Social Service.

An official said: "The information to be obtained from such a survey is vital if welfare workers are to be able to do their job efficiently."

"We are studying in each area all the relationships and undercurrents which go to make up family life."

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 3 Glistened (8).
  - 8 Swell (6).
  - 9 Changing (6).
  - 11 Brought into the country (6).
  - 12 Lark (4).
  - 13 Blow up (5).
  - 14 Polishing powder (6).
  - 15 Precious stone (4).
  - 22 Diminished (8).
  - 24 Gets ready (8).
  - 25 Carry on again (6).
  - 26 Relicent (6).

- DOWN**
- 1 Acknowledge (5).
  - 2 Inclined (5).
  - 3 Alarm (7).
  - 4 Skin (7).
  - 5 Tattered (4).
  - 6-11 Around (6).
  - 7 Obstinate (6).
  - 10 Concise (5).
  - 14 Colour (5).
  - 15 Tied up (7).
  - 16 Metal (7).
  - 17 Fondle (6).
  - 20 Proboscis (5).
  - 21 Loaf (5).
  - 22 Den (4).
  - 23 Withered (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD**—Across: 3. Install, 7. Record, 10. Alliance, 13. Relieve, 15. Hair, 17. Errands, 19. Declare, 20. Aloe, 21. Scheme, 22. Tenure, 23. Paralyse, 24. Drugs, 25. Dressors, Down: 1. Prior, 2. Scull, 3. Rate, 4. Trim, 5. Linden, 6. Steers, 8. Lovers, 11. Bovel, 12. Aldo, 14. Erects, 15. Haven, 16. Idler, 18. Damped, 19. Coarse, 22. Heeds, 23. Mused, 24. Sordid, 25. Alias.

## Role Of Atomic Energy In U.S. Industry

Washington, June 24. The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy is launching public hearings today on proposals for putting the atom to work in America's industrial machine.

As the first witness the group will call Chairman Gordon Dean of the Atomic Energy Commission which is urging action to spur private development of atomic power.

## Hoverplanes Interest The Big Airlines

London, June 24. World airline experts, who have just been studying the problems of hoverplane operations, at an international conference, fear that hoverplanes may become available before the facilities for operating them have been developed.

So far, most of the airlines have totally ignored hoverplane possibilities. Exceptions are British European Airways who have operated experimental services with little single-engine hoverplanes and have plans ready for operating large air buses in the next few years, and Sabena, the Belgian airline.

Hoverplane services in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles are operated by hoverplane lines which have chosen to ignore the ordinary fixed-wing plane.

But now the big airlines are becoming interested. Sixty-five were represented at the conference, which, in effect, told the various Governments concerned to get a move on.

Civil authorities, they said, should take part in the development of the hoverplane, providing hoverports and facilities, "protecting" the approach paths in cities by keeping obstructions to a minimum.

Better weather forecasting, navigational facilities, and smoke-prevention laws were needed.

Mr Frank Plascoki, one of the leading U.S. hoverplane designers, estimated the number of hoverplanes in the world as 1,000. These are mostly for military use.

## Anglo-American Conference

London, June 24. Several American air experts are coming to London in September to read papers at the Anglo-American Aeronautical conference arranged by the Royal Aeronautical Society and the U.S. Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

The conference takes place the week after the Farnborough air display, to which most of the Americans are going.

Other commissioners and AEC experts are to follow Mr Dean. Chairman W. Sterling Cole (Republican, New York) hopes that the series of hearings—due to last through July—will point a "background" against which Congress can act, perhaps next year, to stimulate the development of atomic power by private enterprise.

The AEC has urged Congress to set as a "national objective" the development of atomic power which can compete economically with power produced from coal, oil and running water.

The Commission has recommended a programme of "reasonable incentives" designed to encourage private concerns to participate in atomic power development.

### REVISING BILL

The programme would permit private concerns to own and operate atomic plants and deal in atomic fuels.

Such a programme would require modification of the McMahon Act which gives the Government a monopoly on atomic production.

The Commission has drafted a bill to make the necessary changes. Mr Cole's Committee is studying it.

The Committee has been holding a series of closed door sessions on the atomic power question with Government spokesmen and representatives of five industrial teams that have been considering the problems of atomic power production.

President Eisenhower today nominated Lewis L. Strauss to a five-year term on the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr Strauss, one of the original AEC champions of the H-bomb, was nominated as a Commission member and will be designated chairman by the President.—United Press.

## Bonn Mission To U.S.

Le Havre, June 24. A West German defence mission left today for the United States to talk in the United States on European Army problems.

Herr Theodor Blank, German Federal Commissioner for Security, is leading the mission. He is also the former Chief of the German Army Operations Staff, General Adolf Heusinger.

Other members of the mission, expected to stay in the United States about 12 days, are former officers, now in the weapons, equipment and air force sections of Herr Blank's office.—Reuter.

## British Farmer To Give Americans His Crop Secret

Mr Dick Turrell, Britain's 44-year-old record-breaking farmer from Wigganham St. Mary, Norfolk, is sailing for America as an "ambassador of British farming."

In Boise City, Oklahoma, he will be the guest of American wheat grower, Mr Robert French.

Mr French, who owns 2000 acres of wheat land, is anxious to learn the secret of Mr Turrell's world record wheat crop of 70½ cwts. per acre.

"I do not know what I can do for him until I see his land," said Mr Turrell. "Much of my success is due to deep ploughing and I gather from letters I have had from Mr French that less than 1ft below the surface of his land he strikes chalk."

"Last year on our farm we ploughed by the old-fashioned steam-engine method which gets down well below the 1ft. mark."

"We had two steam-engines, one at each end of the field, drawing the plough between them on steel wire cables."

"I expect distances are too great in America for this sort of work, but I may be able to help with the question of feeding the crops."

## S.E. ASIA RICE SCHEME

### Joint Statement Issued By Balkan Powers

Athens, June 24. Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey announced their intention today to put into effect the terms of the Ankara treaty and to stand united and defensively armed both in peace and war.

A communique issued by the Greek Foreign Ministry said that the three Balkan States had expressed the desire to put the Ankara treaty into effect and to increase its importance through strengthening their defences.

The three countries expressed their appreciation of any effort to solve the problems causing international tension and also their conviction that the maintenance and consolidation of peace could be effected only through continued defensive measures.

Responsible quarters here interpreted this declaration as a demonstration of unity among the three Powers and an expression of their intention to conduct any future peace talks as a united front.—United Press.

## Stevenson Backs American Aid To Yugoslav Regime

Belgrade, June 24.

American aid to Communist Yugoslavia is sufficiently justified by the need to resist Soviet imperialism, the Democratic Party leader Mr Adlai Stevenson, said today before taking off to see Marshal Tito on an island.

Mr Stevenson said that in deciding whether to help a Communist country Americans must make a distinction between Communist aggression and Communism as such.

"The Soviet Union is certainly imperialist and our aid to Yugoslavia is given on the basis of resistance to aggression," he said.

"Communism is a way of life, an economic and political system, but what is basic for America and the basic concern of the free world is and has been Russian imperialism."

"The only justification for helping Yugoslavia while we are, at the same time, warring against Communism is that what we are most concerned with is possible aggression by the Soviet Union. I think personally that this is a sufficient basis."

Mr Stevenson declined to comment in detail on the recent developments in the South Korean situation, but said he was not familiar with all that had happened lately.

### MORE IMPORTANT

But he said that he could reiterate what he had previously said about the South Korean situation, and his "eccentric" behaviour.

"In Korea," he said, "our objective and our hope is still a strong, free and independent and united Korea but that has to await the conclusion of peace and further negotiations. The world has something more important in the world than giving satisfaction to Rhee. I hope he has not lost his mind because this is a good time for cool minds and balance."

Mr Stevenson will spend a day with Marshal Tito at his Adriatic island retreat.—United Press.

## 'HAPPINESS BUREAUX' IN LONDON

London, June 24.

The first of a chain of London "happiness bureaux" for children is to open soon.

To these centres will be invited people prepared to be "uncles" and "aunts" to sick or deprived children.

A meeting is to be held soon to initiate a London pilot scheme. It is hoped that the movement will spread throughout the country.

Prime mover of the plan is Mr Edwin Ainscow, LCC children's officer.

He said: "It is intended to have branches throughout London at which people can be told of a child who would benefit, for example, by a trip to the seaside."

"Many people going away may have an empty seat in the car. By giving it to a child who has little chance of going to the sea, a car owner can bring happiness to the child—and to himself."

## Co-operation In New Guinea

The Hague, June 24.

Professor Willem J. A. Kerkkamp, Dutch Minister for Reclam Affairs, will leave for Australia next week—end, usually reliable sources said today.

He will be there at the same time as the Dutch Minister without Portfolio, Joseph M. A. H. Luns, who is due in Sydney on Monday in the course of a Far Eastern tour.

Professor Kerkkamp will investigate the possibilities of technical co-operation with Australia on an administrative level in New Guinea during his talks in Australia. It was officially announced earlier this month.—Reuter.

## New Boeing Plane

New York, June 24.

The Boeing Company, builders of America's famous war-time Flying Fortress, the B-29 Superfortresses and of later jet bombers, are now developing a pilotless jet fighter designed for quick interception of attacking bombers.

## ROXY & BROADWAY

Grand Opening To-day At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



## British Government To Finance Plan For Colonies

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 24.

Part of the £3,000,000 which the British Government proposes to spend on investigations into the rice growing potentialities of various parts of the Colonial Empire will be devoted to following up the scheme to bring 180,000 acres of swamp and jungle in Perak, Malaya, under cultivation.

If the scheme is practicable it should help to ease the acute world shortage of rice, particularly in Southeast Asia.

A full survey of the area is to be put in hand, and plans for development, including the necessary drainage and irrigation works, are to be prepared. A firm of consulting engineers will be engaged to help in this work.

The proposal to provide £3,000,000 for rice investigations was announced in the Commons this evening by Mr Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary.

Money has been made available to acquire knowledge of the rice growing potentialities of a number of colonies by setting up small pilot schemes and surveying soil and other conditions in areas that might be suitable for rice growing. Some of the areas the Government have in mind for the future cultivation of rice have never before been used for this purpose.

### SPECIALIST TRAINING

One use of the money will be to provide the required specialist training for young men with the necessary basic qualifications.

It will also enable the members of local agricultural departments to be sent to other areas to gain experience.

Object is eventually to bring the Colonial territories nearer self-sufficiency in rice. But progress will necessarily be slow and the money now made available is intended only to finance the first stage of the programme.

Later, when investigations are completed, cultivation will be left to local peasant farmers, often under land settlement schemes.

### ULTIMATE SPENDING

London, June 24.

Mr Oliver Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, announcing in the House of Commons today that because of the serious world rice shortage the British Government would make funds up to £3,000,000 available for rice production in the Colonies, was answering questions about the Government's intentions on the renewal of the Commonwealth Development and Welfare Acts.

The rice-growing scheme, he said, might therefore in due course involve allocations, and ultimately expenditure, in excess of the existing statutory limit of £140,000,000 provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1945.

Mr Lyttelton said he was also telling them that when necessary for essential development, they might enter into commitments extending beyond 1955 and over and above the £140,000,000 on the understanding that the British Government would in due course ask Parliament to vote the necessary money.

Such advance commitments would be limited to a total of £7,000,000 and would not be made without the assent of the Treasury. The Colonial Secretary made it clear that there was no question of authorising in advance of the new legislation actual expenditure in excess of the existing statutory limits. But the House should be aware that Colonial governments might in the interim, be entering into commitments to the extent he had indicated.

He reminded the House that the expenditure of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds also opened up further fields for private investment.

## British Protest To Russians

Berlin, June 24. The British authorities today protested to the Russians against the shooting of a 15-year-old boy by East German Berlin police two days ago, a British spokesman said.

Major-General Charles F. C. Coleman, British Commandant in Berlin, sent the protest note to Major-General P. T. Dibrova, Soviet Commander in Berlin. He said the note was not revealed.

The boy, Wolfgang Roehling, a West Berliner, was shot in the head when he and a few other boys threw stones at East German policemen on the sector boundary.

The other boys were unhurt.—Reuter.

## BY JET TO NEW YORK FOR £30?

London, June 24.

Major R. E. Nicoll, World War I fighter pilot and sales manager of Handley Page, has been forecasting drastic fare cuts when really big jet-engined airlines are flying between London and New York.

He says that the projected Handley Page 97 intercontinental double-decker aircraft would be able to take 122 passengers across the 3450 miles from London to New York at an operating cost of less than £15 each.

This does not mean £15 fares. Other costs have to be taken into account. But the H.P. 97 should be able to make a profit for Transatlantic operators at single fares of £30.

Present London-New York one-way fares are £141 first class and £98 tourist.

## STAR

— TO-DAY ONLY —  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



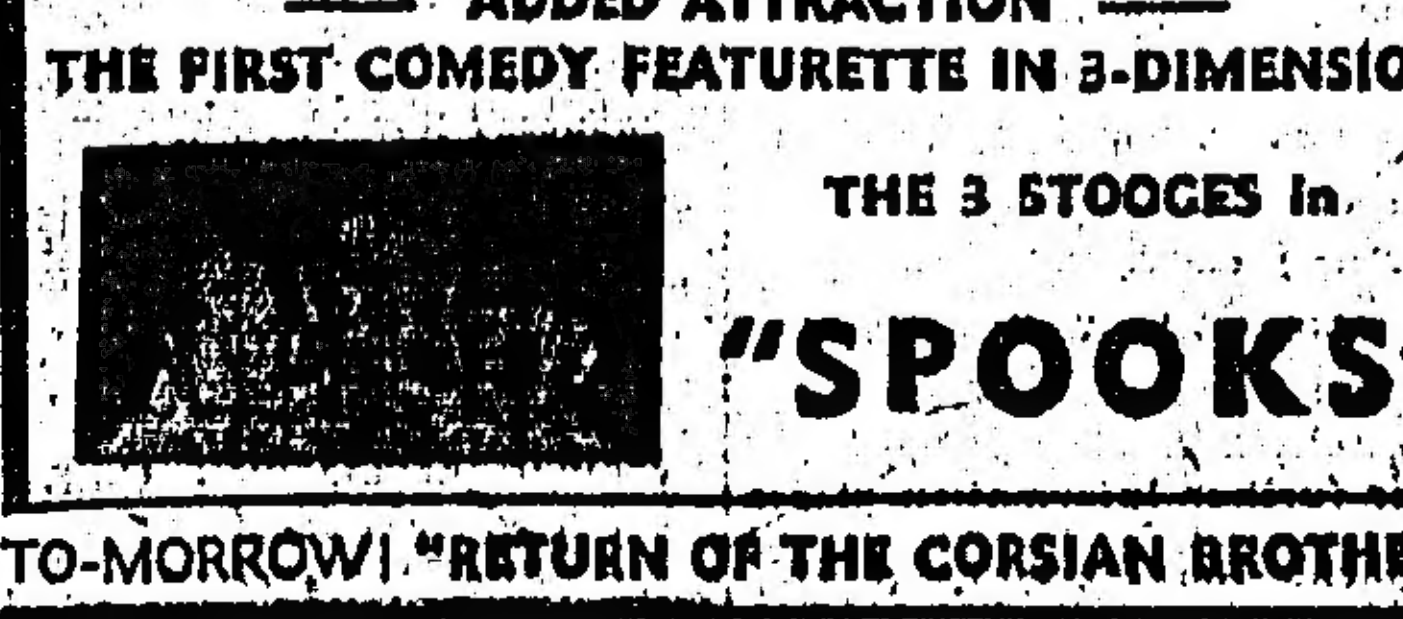
25, F. FANNY BY GASLIGHT.  
27, 5. — do —  
28, 5. — do —  
29, 5. The Quiet of Venice  
30, 7. Soldiers Three

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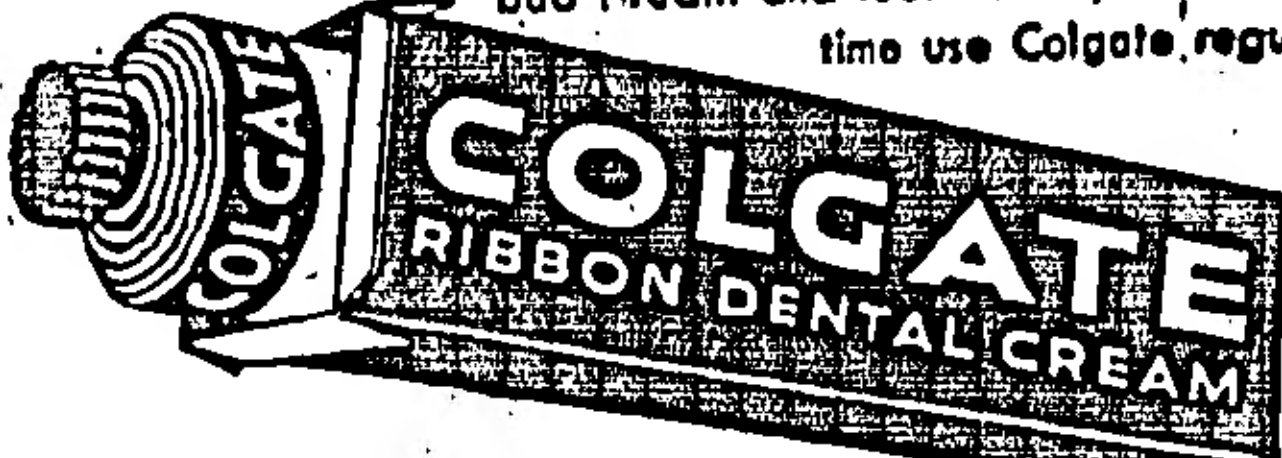


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COLGATE  
DENTAL CREAM  
INSTANTLY STOPS  
BAD BREATH IN 7  
OUT OF 10 CASES  
THAT ORIGINATE  
IN THE MOUTH.

Yes, the best way is the Colgate Way! In fact, the Colgate Way of brushing teeth right after eating stopped more decay for more people than ever reported in dentifrice history! To help stop bad breath and tooth decay at the same time use Colgate regularly.



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NATURAL NOURISHMENT



DELICIOUS QUAKER OATS GIVES YOU:  
ABUNDANT MINERALS... for strong bones and teeth  
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ABUNDANT CARBOHYDRATES... for energy and stamina  
ABUNDANT VITAMINS like B<sub>1</sub>, that turn food into "body fuel"

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## Oh how the Russian sailors sing!

—WHEN THEY AREN'T DANCING

London, June 15. short time. They had to arrange parties. **THAT** little bit of Russia called the cruiser Sverdlov did an extraordinary thing yesterday. Her officers opened her gangway to visitors.

Not wide open—but still a perceptible chink in the Spithead Iron Curtain. Until now, except for official Navy callers and Soviet Embassy men, the Sverdlov has been a rigidly closed shop. One or two people have tried—and have been firmly turned back.

Yesterday the ban was relaxed and eight journalists were allowed on board.

They were followed later by a party taken out by the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth. And — yes, the Red Dean himself with his wife and two daughters.

The newspaper party was met on the deck by the 6ft. captain — smiling, handsome O. V. Rudakov. He was all charm and geniality. What would the visitors like?



THE CAPTAIN  
Rudakov's the name.

He smiled...

AH, some questions! And through an interpreter he answered them.

Yes, the Soviet sailors were enjoying their stay. They were most happy. "The British people have been so kind," said the captain.

Did the Russian captain speak English? Ah, no, the ship had left unexpectedly. He had no time to learn. But some of his ship's company did speak English, he agreed.

Would he permit his sailors to go ashore to take their liberty as they pleased in the streets of Portsmouth, like the sailors of other nations?

To the captain — this was difficult because, he said, there were so many who wanted to go ashore, so much to see and such a

gentleman in a lounge suit — we guessed he was a political officer — led us to the fo'c's'le. And the party began.

The captain addressed his sailors by their Christian names. "Ivan, play," he called in Russian, and Ivan Maklenko got busy with his concertina. And first one sailor, then another, took the deck.

There was plenty of lively movement, touching of hands on the deck, shooting out of legs and whirling about.

Star dancer of the day, recalled again and again by applause of his messmates and the visitors, was a young little fellow called Petr Artyamonov, a blue-jacket who had metal tips on his shoes and went into traditional dancing with a lively tap routine.

And then the singing. The director of music in the Sverd-

lov stepped forward and conducted a choir of 300.

It was a strange scene, on this sunlit morning, with the warships of so many nations anchored at Spithead, to hear these magnificent voices.

They sang the song which, they told us, commemorates the men of the cruiser Varag which, rather than surrender in the Russo-Japanese war, blew itself up. The theme: "Better death than surrender."

They sang "Katusha," a song which is one of the sailors' favourites. "Katusha" seems to be a sort of Russian "Lillie Marlene."

And then the tour of the ship. The Sverdlov is a roomy ship below decks. You walk on a composition floor painted red, and decoration is in two shades of light blue. The messes are high, roomy, and spotlessly clean. An ex-sailor in the party noticed that the Soviet sailors have sheets for their American-style bunks slung on chains in two staterooms.

Each mess has a "tablet of honour" hanging on a bulkhead. It contains the pictures of the Stakhanovites, the sailors in that mess who have done the best work in a given period.

Also on the bulkheads — pictures of Stalin, Lenin, and Sverdlov, the first President in Russia.

## POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Past, Comrade — you like a genuine signed photograph of Karl Marx, yes?"

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## HIGH MOMENTS OF THE HUNT

A BOOK TO TALK ABOUT: by MILTON SHULMAN

THE periscope peering out of the waters off Stromboli revealed four Italian cruisers, two seaplanes and eight destroyers. The 600-ton submarine Unbroken brazenly decided to take on this armada single-handed.



ALASTAIR MARS

It sent four torpedoes snaking towards the enemy. It took them two minutes, and 30 seconds to reach their targets and establish an all-time record. The Unbroken had destroyed two cruisers with one salvo. It had never been done before.

"What a moment that was!" writes Alastair Mars, the Unbroken's commander, in an exultant whoop of prose. "Were we capable of lyric poetry we'd have composed a Psalm of Thanks, for we felt as boastful and as proud as David must have felt that afternoon in the valley of Elah."

### TERROR

BUT the reward for elation in a submarine is usually terror. Once its position has been revealed the hunter is instantaneously converted into the hunted.

Lying some 80ft. below the surface, it must await the inevitable retaliation. There is nothing to do but be inconspicuous.

The tell-tale hum of machinery is stifled by shutting off the ventilation, refrigeration,

and water circulation systems. In the tense silence the crew can only listen.

Above, the destroyers circle in a mood of patient vengeance dropping depth charge after depth charge for hour after hour. Below, the boat shudders beneath the impact of the explosions and the commander's prose strikes a more sombre note:—

"My clothes were soaked in sweat, the air in the boat was thick and oily, and my nerves were in a wretched state. It only had been able to hit back if only there had been some movement or action to take our minds from the agony of the situation. But no. We could only wait and pray, brooding and exaggerating, picturing a torn, smashed hull and a bubbling, choking, lung-bursting death."

For his audacious attack on the cruisers, vividly described in his book "Unbroken" (Frederick Muller, 12s. 6d.), Alastair Mars was awarded the D.S.O.

It may have been prophetic machinery that the opportunity for his greatest war-time feat came to

Mars because he deliberately disobeyed orders. He was 10 miles off his allocated position when he sighted his target.

Subsequently, in peace-time, Mars was dismissed from the Service because he failed to obey an Admiralty order to take up an appointment. When the fighting has stopped, discipline does not often take second place to success.

Alastair Mars, in his story of the Unbroken, has managed the difficult task of making us feel sorry for a submarine. We have been too much on the wrong end of their destructive power to make us warm towards these cold fish of naval warfare.

The cramped quarters not only breed camaraderie, but also boredom and impatience. In time a man's most fervent prayer would be: "Please let me be alone for just five minutes, and then let me see a change of face."

### IRRITATIONS

AND then there are the minor, discomforting irritations as well. No cabbage because the smell of it being boiled would be overpowering. Quizzes for the three dry washbasins made it more attractive to grow a beard than shave. Cigarettes to be tolerated had to have menthol crystals inserted in the end you puffed, otherwise the tobacco was heavy with the foul air of the submarine.

Insurance companies displayed a depressing optimism about the life expectancy of a submarine officer. They gladly offered to insure Mars for £1,000 at a premium of £500 a year. Since that was more than Mars's pay as a naval lieutenant, the company lost his business.

In its record of 210 days at sea the Unbroken, at one time in 1942 the only operational British submarine in the Western Mediterranean, had sailed 24,000 miles, been the target for about 400 depth charges, and sunk more than 30,000 tons of shipping.

### LEFT BEHIND

ALMOST as nerve-racking as waiting for the trump of depth charges to stop was landing secret agents and Com-mandos for special missions on the enemy coast.

For his first such job he was told the leader of the party would be "a bloke called Churchill." He was decidedly relieved when he learned that it was Captain Peter Churchill and not the obvious one.

Mars effectively conveys the anxiety of a submarine crew waiting in an exposed position in an open harbour for these desperadoes to return. Twice he was forced to leave them behind.

Much more fun was picking off trains as they left a tunnel to cross a long viaduct. Sometimes, when, as usual, the Italian trains were late, Mars contemplated smaller-moving pigeons. "The thought struck me," he writes, "that if the worst came to the worst, we could beat in some guinea-pigeon, a fantail, but I dismissed it as somewhat barbaric."

He is less enthusiastic about Admiralty errors that sent him off blindly searching for non-existent convoys, for moments when through lack of information he almost sank our own ships, for torpedoes whose mechanism sent them back like a boomerang to buzz about and threaten with destruction the Unbroken that had fired them.

### AUDACIOUS

AS literature, this book has obvious defects. The crew are no more sharply delineated than the Asdic or the hydrophones. And the dialogue is largely confined to the jargon of a submarine going into action: "Director, angle green three-six-and-a-half, call for the happy return, Asdic bearing of target green four-two."

But, the audacious, heart-thumping tale of the Unbroken can surmount any kind of pedestrian writing. To a nation brought up on the victory of the submarine, Alastair Mars has done a service by shifting some of the balance of sympathy. He shows that the sea demands equal courage from those it carries and those it enfolds.

## HOW ATOMIC IS TODAY'S WEATHER?

By GWILYM WILLIAMS

SUGGEST to a scientist that atom and hydrogen bombs are changing the weather and he will smile pityingly at your ignorance.

You — a mere layman — must not presume to intrude your crude suspicions into the realm of pure science, where only proved facts count.

Scientists will assure you that last January's disastrous floods in Britain and Holland, the fierce tornadoes in the U.S. and elsewhere, and this freak spring of 1953 are all in the nature of things.

Nothing at all to do with A or H-bombs.

Leave the atom and its mysteries in our capable hands, he would say. Your job is to provide us with cash to carry on with our experiments.

Should we be reassured by such a rebuff? Should we assume that the brilliant experimenters have everything under strict control?

Must we also believe that no precaution is neglected to ensure that no harm is done by the big bangs to the thin crust of the earth or its highly susceptible atmosphere?

### PUNY FIGURE

And that no radical change has been made in the rhythm in the movements of the globe? Maybe the atomists have already proved to themselves beyond all doubt that this earth can take without hurt all they have dealt out in the past and propose to deal out in the future.

Perhaps cities can be destroyed without prejudice to the integrity of the earth's structure? But one fears that no such arrangement can be kept.

After all, the atom men's main job is to exploit the explosive and destructive possibilities of their discoveries to the very limit.

Let the astronomers, the meteorologists — and the laymen — worry about the short-and-

long-term effects on the world around of atom and hydrogen explosions.

If you are complacent about the massive strength of this great big world just take, for a moment, an astronomer's view of it.

This globe, of which we are so proud, cuts a puny figure in the universe. Its size is contemptible. It has always been and always will be at the mercy of strong outside forces. Especially the sun.

Imagine our globe as a tiny ball one inch in diameter, in proportion the sun is a ball nine feet across 330 yards away. With that picture firmly in mind of a delicately-poised fragile little body hurtling through space it is easy to understand how susceptible is the globe, with its delicate outer crust, to any change in the pull of powerful, outside or inside forces.

### DUST BOWLS

We have seen how a comparatively small matter like cutting down forests affects profoundly whole regions. North African deserts used once to be the granaries of Rome.

Without trees they are desolate lands writhing under a pitiless sun. We are familiar enough today with the dust bowls of America and Asia where the climate has changed profoundly because moisture-retaining forests have been stupidly eliminated.

It is not fantastic therefore to suppose that letting loose a fiercer phenomenon than ever the world has known — the fundamental forces — embodied in atom and hydrogen bombs — may have a much greater influence on the world's climate than the destruction of forests.

The atom men must hasten to clear themselves of the suspicion that they have unleashed forces whose strength they underestimate and whose effects are now beyond their control.

For better or for worse the world today is in the hollow of the scientist's hands. They have immense power, up to now uncontrolled power. The question of the future is not the old one of Who shall guard the guard? But Who shall be scientific with the scientist?







# FIRST MAJOR UPSET AT THIS YEAR'S WIMBLEDON — MOREA ELIMINATED

Wimbledon, Surrey, June 24.

Ian Ayre, 23-year-old fair-haired Australian, today provided the first major upset of this year's Wimbledon Tennis Championships when he toppled the giant Argentinian Champion, Enrique Morea, who was seeded No. 8 for the title.

Ayre, ranked only fourth in his own country, won by 6-8, 6-4, 11-9, 6-2 to enter the third round. The Australian is a sports goods salesman in Brisbane.

The biggest crowd of the tournament so far, including the Duchess of Kent, saw the remaining seven seeded players take their appointed places in the last 32.

Two dropped sets on the way — Ken Rosewall, top seeded Australian, and the American Gardner Mulloy, Rosewall beat Robert Abdeslam, French Davis Cupper, by 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, while Mulloy defeated A. Huber (Austria) by 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

The defeat of Morea leaves the way clear for Jaroslav Drobný (Egypt), runner-up last year, to reach the semi-final unless Ayre can repeat his form of today.

**WORE DOWN THE GIANT**

In a two-hour battle on the Centre Court, Ayre gradually wore down Morea. The Australian was the more consistent player and, after a terrific struggle for the third set, Morea fell away, making numerous mistakes, while his opponent gained confidence.

The two players, so evenly matched in the early stages, it was obvious that a long drawn-out battle was in store.

Ayre won mainly because he was able to take the huge service of Morea.

Ayre, after nullifying the big man's service for the best part of three sets and keeping him at full stretch, hit four tremendous returns in the 20th game of the third set to win it 11-9.

The Argentinian seemed to tire after this struggle and lost a lot of his sting while Ayre improved with every stroke.

Drobný and Vic Seixas (USA) were among the most fancied of the players of this year's tournament to reach the third round.

Drobný, runner-up last year, defeated Skonecki by 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

Rosewall, Australia's No. 2 and top seed for the Championship, beat Abdeslam by 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, and Seixas, second seed, who led the American Davis Cup team last year, defeated Skonecki by 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

**ROSEWALL DROPS SET**

Rosewall, who at 18 is bidding to become the youngest holder of the coveted crown, dropped his first set of the Championship.

While he alternated between brilliance and mediocrity on the fast No. 1 Court, his chief rival, Seixas, gave an incisive display on the adjacent Centre Court.

Rosewall, holder of the Australian and French titles, played a beautifully controlled and varied game at the start of his match, Precision driving to the corners interspersed with delicate drop shots had Abdeslam chasing helplessly.

Then his game went to pieces against fine retrieving by the tenacious 33-year-old Frenchman. Gone was his confidence and poise and he shook his head ruefully as he netted and over-hit, particularly on the back hand, to lose control of the game.

Abdeslam, attacking the net, broke through to lead 6-2 in the third set, which he took by 7-5. But the Australian showed the attributes of a real champion by mustering his forces for a brilliant winning rally.

The service power and the weighty net play of Seixas had Skonecki struggling for two sets, but then the former Polish international rallied in the third set to lead by 5-4 and 30-0 on his own service. Just when it appeared he must take the set, Skonecki was put right out of his stride.

**LESS THAN AN HOUR**

Drobný, making his 10th bid for the title, took less than an

hour to beat Bartzan in a battle of two hard-hitting left-handers. Drobný hurt to pull out nearly every shot in the book to subdue the aggressive American. It was Drobný's service strength which decided the issue as he did not concede a single service game.

**Fourth-seeded Lewis Hood,** 18-year-old Australian, beat Court Changman, Thai, ex-Court Changman, who was seeded No. 12, by 6-0, 6-4, 6-1. India's leading player could not match the Australian's power and speed of stroke.

The 18-year-old seeds, Mervyn Rose (Australia) and Art Larsen (USA), both had straight set victories over English international, Rose beat Dr. Tan Lewis, former American Champion, by 6-3, 6-3, 6-2 and Larsen, 43-year-old Don Butler by 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Most popular loser of the day was Alfred Huber, Austria's No. 1, who went down fighting in four sets to fifth seeded Mulloy. The chunky Australian's play was as fiery as his flame-colored hair and he had the No. 1 Court gallery roaring at his court acrobatics.

Austria's national ice hockey goal-keeper in winter showed all the agility of a net-minder and time and again flung himself full-length chasing Mulloy's shots.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES**

The second round of the Women's Singles was completed without any shock results though two of the "seeds" dropped sets.

Britain's Miss Angela Mortimer, who lost this opening set to Miss S. Schmitt (France), and Miss Nellie Adamson, France's No. 1, who was given a tough fight by British youngster Miss Rosemary Bulleid.

American seeds Miss Dorothy Knoda and Miss Shirley Fry had straight set victories.

British Wightman Cup player Miss Joan Curry was carried from the court after twisting her ankle during the match against Nell Hopman, Australia.

Miss Curry retired with the score at one-set all.

**THE RESULTS**

**Men's Singles**

Wimbledon, June 24.

Results of second round matches in the Men's Singles Championship played here today were:

V. Seixas (USA) beat V. Skonecki 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

J. Drobný (Egypt) beat B. Bartzan (USA) 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

J. Arkinistal (Australia) beat A. Dehner (Holland) 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

R. Deyro (Philippines) beat J. Pickard (Britain) 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.

K. Rosewall (Australia) beat R. Abdeslam (France) 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

F. Ampon (Philippines) beat Z. Klatona (Hungary) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

**Men's Doubles**

Wimbledon, June 24.

Results of first round matches in the Men's Doubles Championship played here today were:

N. Kumar and N. Nath (India) beat W. Anderson and J. Statham (Britain) 7-5, 6-0, 6-0.

F. Ampon and R. Deyro (Philippines) beat J. Barrett and J. Horn (Britain) 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

**Hand Clapping**

There was ironical hand clapping at Newport because of the slow cricket but here again the patience of the batsmen was justified because of the pitch difficulties. Eager stayed nearly four and a half hours for his 103 which included 14 fours.

Dennis Brookes celebrated his century of Northamptonshire in the absence of Freddie Brown on Test duty, by reaching his first century of the season against Yorkshire in just under three hours. Yorkshire totted under the blue sky with Freddie Brown conceding 61

overs.

Another partial collapse by the team, batting second occurred when Leicestershire began a reply to Worcestershire's 199 and lost two wickets for 22.

It was a dull day's cricket and brought ironical applause as each run was scored. But the pitch was never easy for batsmen and Leicestershire's bowling was very accurate, no fewer than 60 maidens being sent down in a total of 118

overs.

Cambridge University took over five hours to score 227 on a perfect pitch against Kent but finished in a sound position by taking three county wickets for only 21. Best batting came from Subbe-Jones, the Indian, with 57 in two hours, and from the West Indian, Lumsden, with a bright 38.

For this Tom Clark was chiefly responsible. Promoted in the order to open with Fletcher, he had successive partnerships of 53, 50 and 117.

He reached 111 himself in three and a half hours before being caught off an attempted big hit. Peter May, dropped from the Lord's Test, also showed good form with 91 and was in the century stand with Clark.

Oxford, after Surrey had declared, lost three wickets cheaply.

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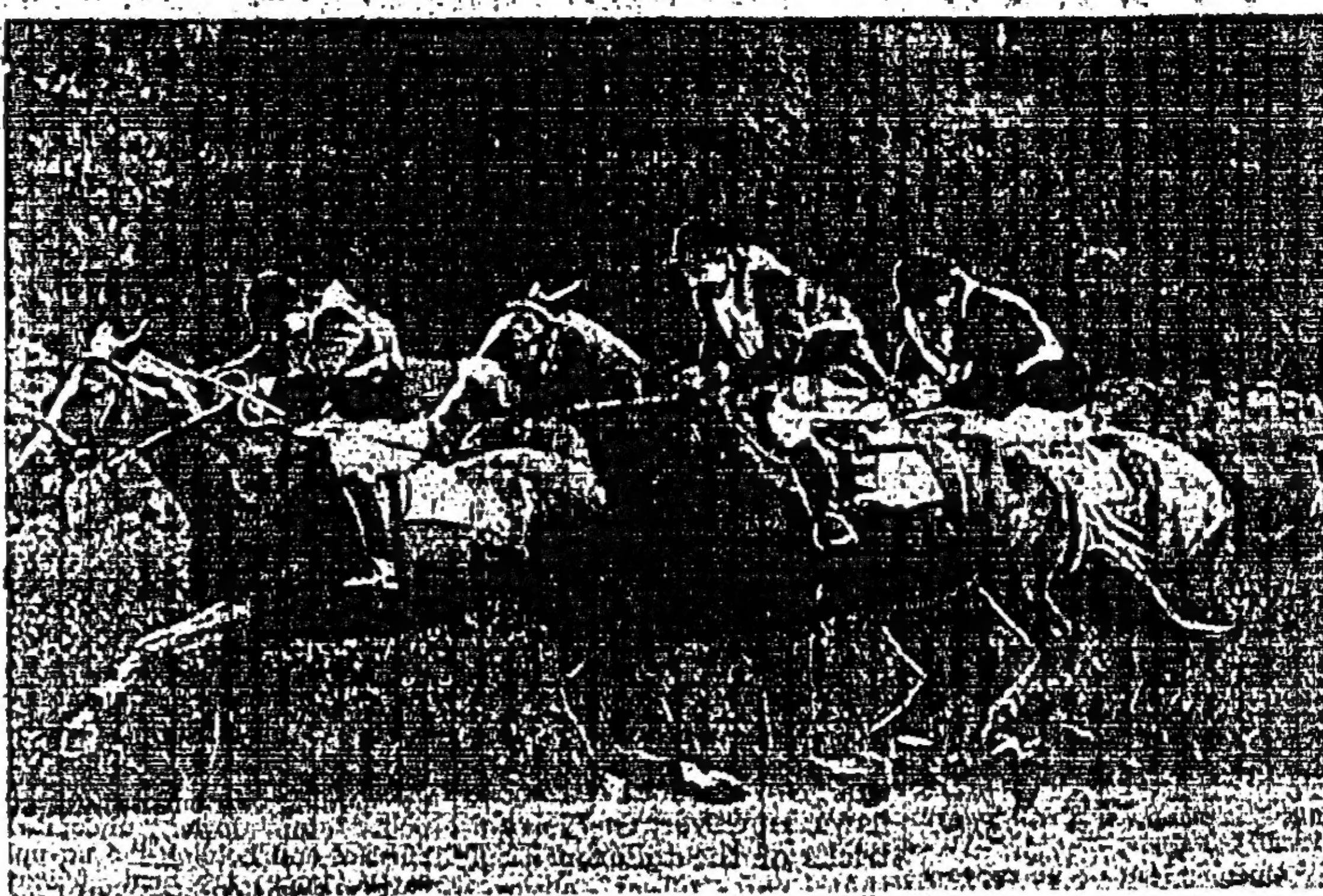
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## THE LADIES' DERBY AT BOISTFORT



The finish of the famous Ladies' Derby at Boistfort, Belgium, shows the winner, Le Cavalier, ahead coming up to the winning post. The winner finished the race minus his shoes which were later recovered on the course. — Express Photo.

## Middlesex Score 316 For 8 At Trent Bridge On A Rain-saturated Pitch

London, June 24.

Middlesex, the County Cricket Championship leaders, were put in to bat by Nottinghamshire on a pitch saturated by rain today but waded into the attack and were able to declare at 316 for eight.

The backbone of the innings was a first wicket stand of 169 in two hours 50 minutes by Sydney Brown and Harry Sharp. Both were given early "lives" but soon got on top of the bowling. Sharp made 74, including 13 boundaries, before he was caught at mid-off. Brown went on to get within five runs of his century. He hit a six and 14 runs.

Surrey, the Champions, whose batting has been erratic at times, showed a liking for the Oxford University attack and it was refreshing at last to see the first wicket pair making headway.

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## Canadian-Irish Final At Porthcawl

Porthcawl, Glamorgan, June 24.

Marlene Stewart, Canada's 19-year-old Champion, and Philomena Garvey, Ireland's 26-year-old title holder, meet tomorrow over 36 holes on the Royal Porthcawl links here in the final of the British Women's Championships.

Having won their way comfortably into the semi-final, they each then survived a tense struggle, Miss Stewart winning by a single hole against Scotland's Jean Doland, a Curtis Cup player, who was runner-up for the British title five years ago to America's Louise Suggs.

Only once previously had the Canadian played the last hole, having twice won by six and five and twice by six and four while succeeding by two holes in another round.

Miss Garvey, also a British Curtis Cup player, was runner-up to Mrs. Hetherington of England seven years ago. She won her semi-final by two and one against the lone American challenger, Lena Mary Faulk.

### QUARTER-FINALS

Representatives of Canada, Scotland, Ireland and the United States qualified for the semi-finals.

Marlene Stewart, the youthful Canadian Champion, returned to her devastating form when she beat England's Elizabeth Price, heroine of Britain's Curtis Cup victory against America last year, by six and four.

Only in her fourth round game yesterday, Miss Stewart played the last four holes.

Jean Doland of Scotland, another Curtis Cup player, won for the third successive round by five and four when she eliminated Ireland's Mrs. James Fallon, but in another Scotland-Ireland clash Philomena Garvey, Ireland's title-holder, defeated Mrs. R. T. Peel by four and three.

In the last of the quarter-finals, the lone American entrant for the Championship, Lena Mary Faulk, put out Belgium's Arlette Jacquet by three and two.

Miss Stewart beat Miss Doland by a single hole, while Miss Garvey won by two and one against Miss Faulk in the semi-finals.

There will thus be a Canadian-Irish final over 36 holes tomorrow.

The two semi-finals followed somewhat similar patterns with the eventual losers fighting back after being three down near the end of the round.

**REMARKABLE ACCURACY**

Miss Stewart's remarkable accuracy and power from a 19-year-old standing only five feet high was a feature of the Championship. Her score of three under four, when winning the quarter-final, represented some of the best golf of the event.

She was soon two up on Miss Doland and turned with that lead before



# CRITICISM FOR HUTTON —BUT IT WAS ONLY A HORSE By DENIS COMPTON

The day before the Test selectors met to pick England's team for Nottingham, the Middlesex and Yorkshire players at Lord's decided to run a Derby sweepstake.

As Len Hutton, England's captain-elect, paid me his entrance fee he remarked dryly: "I think I know which horse I shall draw, Denis."

The penny didn't drop until the draw was made. When Len heard the name of his horse, he grinned broadly. "What did I say?" he asked. "I knew I would get it."

The horse was CRITICISM! The attention we pay to coincidences is, I suppose, another form of superstition.

At the 1938 Nottingham Test I obtained week-end leave of absence to spend Saturday night and most of Sunday with friends at Woodhall Spa, a Lincolnshire village some 30 miles away, and played a quiet game of tennis and a few holes of golf.

I have done the same in all subsequent Tests in which I have played at Nottingham and I am there again this year.

That's just one of a cricketer's many superstitions. I'm afraid not to go to Woodhall Spa, in case my luck breaks.

I hope my friends will not take that as any reflection of their hospitality!

Next to Lord's, Trent Bridge is my favourite ground, and I certainly have good cause to remember it.

Beginning in 1938, when I made my Test debut against Australia, there, fortune has often favoured me on the historic old ground.

**VIVID MEMORY**  
My most vivid memory is of returning to the dressing-room after having taken 102 runs from the 1938 attack of McCormick, O'Reilly, McCabe, Fleetwood-Smith and Ward.

You can imagine my delight at making my first Test appearance against Australia with a century, only a fortnight after my 20th birthday.

When I walked away from the wicket—the cheers from the crowd made happy music to my ears—England were 487 for five. I reached the dressing-room fully expecting congratulations from our skipper, Walter Hammond.

To my dismay, Wally was not looking very pleased. At first he said nothing, but when I

began to unbuckle my pads he came over to me.

"I was very disappointed at the way you got out," said the great Walter. "You must get this straight. When you play for England your duty to the side is to score as many runs as you can."

"You were doing very well until you passed your hundred. Then you made an extremely careless stroke. That was a wicket thrown away. We can't afford such luxuries in a Test Match."

"Next time, don't forget, to play for your side you must go on and on as long as you can."

"There's only one other thing—well played!"

If I was slightly confused at the time by my skipper's assurance, I have since realised how true were his words.

When set in a Test Match, a batsman's duty to his team is to provide a maximum effort, to the limit of endurance and concentration. Anything less amounts to letting down the side.

**BEHIND THE SCENES**

A famous old footballer now behind the scenes in first class cricket is Sam Cowan, former Manchester City captain and centre-half, now Sussex masseur.

The players owe him a good deal, for his skillful hands bring relief on the day of a match.

At Leicester last week young Ian Thomson, the medium-fast bowler, had more trouble with a pulled leg muscle and was very doubtful about his ability to bat or bowl.

After successful treatment—plus a fighting pep talk—from Cowan, Ian made useful runs and took valuable wickets. Still limping slightly, he was remembering the old footballers' advice: "Go out there and fight—you can do it."

Sam used to rally Manchester City players in much the same way.

Durham University student Frank Tyson, described by many who have seen him as faster than Fred Trueman, has done well enough in University and friendly cricket to be regarded as a future England prospect.

Only performances in first-class cricket will, however, decide this.

He joins Northants at the end of the month.

Northants have long hoped to find another fast bowler of the famous E. W. ("Nobby") Clark calibre. With only a possible two months to play, Tyson should have a fairly comfortable breaking-in spell.

He joins Bob Clarke, the left-arm fast-medium bowler from Finedon, Northants, who has bowled as well this season as at any time in his career.

Clarke in past seasons was called upon to do a tremendous amount of work on Northamptonshire's easy-paced pitches and could not therefore always give of his best.

This summer he has started really well and with Frank Tyson should develop into a formidable new ball bowling combination.

—(London Express Service)

## Another Upset Victory For The HKCC By "TOUCHER"

Hongkong Cricket Club, who scored a major upset two weeks ago when they defeated Kowloon Bowling Green Club in the Second Division of the Lawn Bowls League, produced another upset win yesterday by beating second-placed Recreation "B" by three points to two.

In the neck and neck race for Third Division honours Club de Recreation, playing off a postponed match, yesterday beat top-placed Craigflower by 4-1 to take second place in the League table with 24½ points—half a point behind CCC—with one game in hand and half a point in front of IRC on the same number of games played.

In another Third Division match, Prison Officers' Club had the better of Hongkong Football Club by 3½ points to 1½.

### THE SCORES

Second Division	
HKCC (3)	Recreation "B" (3)
G. W. Sewell	M. A. Roza
R. W. Smith	P. A. Roza
W. Williamson	A. J. Victor
(Skip)	(Skip)
H. G. Hanham	A. M. Silva
A. M. Elton	A. M. Silva
R. L. Davies	J. J. Davis
(Skip)	(Skip)
N. Lathby	P. A. Roza
D. Back	J. F. de Silva
R. A. Edwards	N. A. Beltrao
(Skip)	(Skip)
Total	Total
19	16

Third Division	
HKCC (4)	CCC (1)
A. M. Baptista	J. P. de Silva
R. W. Smith	P. A. Roza
H. G. Hanham	A. J. Victor
A. M. Elton	A. M. Silva
R. L. Davies	J. J. Davis
(Skip)	(Skip)
N. Lathby	P. A. Roza
D. Back	J. F. de Silva
R. A. Edwards	N. A. Beltrao
(Skip)	(Skip)
Total	Total
20	15

## Essex Play The Commonwealth

Romford, June 24.  
A powerful Commonwealth team including five West Indians, three Australians and a player from each of South Africa, India and England did not fare too well against Essex here today, losing four wickets for 88 after dismissing the county for 235.

Essex owed a great deal to 22-year-old W. T. GreenSmith, who put up his best score in first class cricket with 81 after four wickets had fallen for 82.

Two smart catches by Everton Weeks clinched two of those early wickets off the bowling of India's G. Ramchand and West Indies' Royal Marshall.

The best bowling came from J. Pattiford, an Australian, with four for 57 in 20 overs.

The Commonwealth batted for 70 minutes in poor light and lost Worrell, Marshall, Watcott, West Indians, Grand bowling by Roy Smith, who toured India with the Commonwealth team three years ago, was the chief cause. He claimed all three West Indians for only 12 runs with his fast medium deliveries. —Router.

## Liberation Shield Match On Sunday

The first of the Liberation Shield lawn bowls games between the KCC and the KBCC, which had to be postponed owing to rain on Sunday, June 14, will be played on Wednesday, July 1, at the Kowloon Cricket Club, starting at 4 p.m. On Saturday next, KCC are staging a Corroboration Mixed Wappinehew, beginning at 4 p.m. It is open to all members and lady subscribers.

# MY BROTHER ALEC

The cricket writers call Alec "The Big Fella," "The Lion of Surrey," etc. I call him by a strictly private nickname.

You, the cricketing public, have known him as a cricketer more or less since he hit the headlines with his successful Test debut against the Indians in 1946; me—well, I've known him a lot better and a sight longer—since we arrived into this world within a few minutes of each other (me first) on July 4, 1918.

That is why Alec's story is pretty well my story. As identical twins we have made our way together, that is until Alec married.

That is why when writing of Alec's early years—the years before he became famous—I must inevitably talk about the pair of us, for Alec's beginnings were mine also.

Though we were born at Reading we have lived, with our parents, since we were months old, in Woking. We learned to walk and to run and to play cricket there.

In fact it was a two miles walk each way from home to Maybury Central School from the age of five—there were no organised school buses in those days—which probably helped to develop our muscles and frames.

And it was as choirboys—at Woodham Church, Woking, that Alec and I first became interested in cricket. We joined the choir when we were seven and it was about the most sensible thing we have ever done. For the vicar, Canon R. T. Jourdain, was a cricket lover with a real passion for the game.

### CHOIRBOY

He used to organise matches with other choir and Sunday school sides on the lovely Woodham Hall estate (which unfortunately is now a housing estate). And, just as important, he supplied all the gear!

I was on this ground that Alec started his career, and I, being the elder brother, took first steps towards professionalism by winning a money prize (one shilling) for top scoring. We were eight.

Now a shilling to Alec and me in those days was a princely

● How often in sport do the great men emerge from the most unpromising of surroundings—football in the back streets, cricket in the back garden, swimming in the local river...



● Such a man is ALEC BEDSER, the Surrey giant who humbled the Australian batsmen. His life story—exclusive to the Daily Express—begins today by his twin brother Eric.

Beginning a new and intimate series on England's great bowler  
by twin brother ERIC BEDSER



FROM THE BEDSER ALBUM: The boy twins. Which is which? Alec is on the right in each picture.

Well, almost. We had to borrow the caretaker's broom to sweep the stones away before we could start... and repeat the process every ten minutes.

That's the wicket on which Alec and I used to put in almost an hour's practice every morning before school.

Then one day Canon Jourdain took us to see our first county game. It was Surrey v. Middlesex at the Oval.

Things were beginning to happen which were to shape our future lives—the future which was to reach its peak at Trent Bridge last Saturday.

Shortly after that first visit to the Oval father gave us the choice between a seaside holiday or a cricket bat and a pair of pads each. Need I say that neither of us saw the seaside that summer?

With our own bats and pads Alec and I began to feel like real cricketers. We were 13.

### LEARNER

But it was probably the sight of an England blazer worn by no less an immortal than Walter



Hammond later that summer when he came down to play against the local side at nearby Chobham that set us thinking seriously.

Odd, isn't it, that Wally was to be Alec's first England skipper?

Next year the old Surrey all-rounder Alan Fotherby opened a cricket school at Woking, and soon we were spending every spare moment of our time there.

I think Alec and I owe more to Alan than to any other living person—except, of course, our parents. Alan became a second father to us—our cricketing father. At week-ends we would often get to his school at ten in the morning and bowl to his pupils right through to six in the evening—in fact until we could hardly stand up.

That's how we learned to play real cricket.

TOMORROW: THE OVAL.  
—(London Express Service)

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE ORDERS

Order by Commissioner D. W. MacIntosh, CMG, OBE, Knight of Grace, Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hongkong District No. 25/53. Dated June 25, 1953.

Ambulance Duties, Hongkong: 22.00-23.00, Eastern Division; 23.00-24.00, Canaan Bay Division; 24.00-01.00, Kennedy Town Division; 01.00-02.00, Shaukiwan Division; 02.00-03.00, Shaukiwan Division; 03.00-04.00, Shaukiwan Division; 04.00-05.00, Shaukiwan Division; 05.00-06.00, Shaukiwan Division; 06.00-07.00, Shaukiwan Division; 07.00-08.00, Shaukiwan Division; 08.00-09.00, Shaukiwan Division; 09.00-10.00, Shaukiwan Division; 10.00-11.00, Shaukiwan Division; 11.00-12.00, Shaukiwan Division; 12.00-13.00, Shaukiwan Division; 13.00-14.00, Shaukiwan Division; 14.00-15.00, Shaukiwan Division; 15.00-16.00, Shaukiwan Division; 16.00-17.00, Shaukiwan Division; 17.00-18.00, Shaukiwan Division; 18.00-19.00, Shaukiwan Division; 19.00-20.00, Shaukiwan Division; 20.00-21.00, Shaukiwan Division; 21.00-22.00, Shaukiwan Division; 22.00-23.00, Shaukiwan Division; 23.00-24.00, Shaukiwan Division; 24.00-01.00, Shaukiwan Division; 01.00-02.00, Shaukiwan Division; 02.00-03.00, Shaukiwan Division; 03.00-04.00, Shaukiwan Division; 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# BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FENGNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 27th June
"FUNGING"	Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama	8 a.m. 27th June
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai & Tientsin	10 a.m. 28th June
"YOKOHAMA"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 29th June
"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Belawan & Penang	8 a.m. 30th June
"HUPHAI"	Tientsin & Tientsin	10 a.m. 30th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 4th July
"FOYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 9th July
"FENGTIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 11th July
ARRIVALS FROM		
"PAKHOI"	Bangkok	7 a.m. 26th June
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	7 a.m. 26th June
"FUKIEN"	Moji	27th June
"HUPHAI"	Tientsin	27th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 2nd July
"FOYANG"	Bangkok	7th July
"FENGTIEN"	Kobe	8th July

## A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon 26th June
"SOOCHOW"	Sydney, Brisbane, Port Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Madang, Kavieng & Rabaul	Noon 28th June
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	5th July
ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe	In Port
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	3rd July
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Japan	8th July

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.		
"FELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th July
"MENTOR"	Liverpool, Dublin & Avonmouth	24th July
"ALCINOUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	25th July
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.
Scheduled Sailings from Europe		
G. "MENTOR"	Liverpool	30th June
S. "ALCINOUS"	do	8th July
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	13th July
S. "CYCLOPS"	do	23rd July
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	24th June	29th July
S. "LAOMEDON"	3rd July	7th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS"	7th July	15th Aug.
S. "ELTONUS"	18th July	22nd Aug.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool; S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

### ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"AJAX"	30th June
"HAINAN"	16th July
SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	
"DONA NATI"	5th July
"BENARES"	20th July

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

## Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7:00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7:15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong	(DC-3) 11:00 a.m. Tue.	U.S.A. to Bangkok
HK/Singapore/Batavia	(DC-4) 11:20 a.m. Wed.	5:30 p.m. Wed.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-4) 7:00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	6:45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Bangkok/Rangoon/Calcutta	(DC-4) 11:00 p.m. Sat.	4:45 p.m. Wed. Sat.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice. For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to

I. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel: 30331/8  
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West: 25875-32144/24878

## BEN LINE

### ARRIVALS

From	Due
"BENATTOW"	on or abt. 6th July
"BENLEDI"	18th July
"BENALDER"	28th July
"BENCLEUCH"	16th Aug.

### SAILINGS

	Loading on or abt.
"BENATTOW"	10th July
"BENCRACHAN"	18th July
"BENLEDI"	22nd July
"BENALDER"	31st July
"BENLEDI"	16th Aug.
"BENCLEUCH"	20th Aug.
"BENLAVERS"	29th Aug.

† Calls Djibouti instead of Aden.

All vessels accept cargo for Suez and Port Said.  
**W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.**  
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### BIRTHS

WELLES — To Joan (nee Bradbury) wife of E. A. Welles at Queen Mary Hospital on June 21, 1953, a daughter, both well.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hong Kong, June 24, 1953.

## He Beats Mechanical Brain

Calculating machines now in use can work out in a few minutes complicated arithmetical sums it would take most men days to solve. But a forty-year-old Dutch prodigy, Wim Klein, has proved that his brain works nine times as fast as the best machine Britain can produce.

In a demonstration at Moston, Lancashire, where calculating machines are made, Klein challenged the machine and won hands down, and proved himself as fast or faster than any calculating prodigy of whom there is historic record.

Klein, who was seized by a passion for figures when he was seven years old, knows by heart the multiplication table up to 100 times, "squares" up to 1,000, the first 20 powers of 3 as well as the logarithms to five decimal places up to 150. He told his fascinated audience that he was calculating for his own pleasure up to 20 decimal points at sixteen years of age.

In the course of his demonstration he multiplied 10 digits by ten more in his head in less than a minute. He divided a row of figures on a large blackboard by 2,071,723 and gave 45,895 as the answer in amazing speed. He gave the square root of 150 as 12.2474 and, on being prodded, promptly added .487 to the decimal. He also dealt with the logarithm of the fifth root of 583, and then multiplied 35,712 by 42,791 and divided the product by 19,321.

Klein, not surprisingly, is employed as a calculator at the Mathematics Centre, Amsterdam, and is visiting Britain to lecture at grammar schools at the invitation of the London University Institute of Education. He has also given an audition in London organised by the Magic Circle.

## Russian Sailors' Buying Spree In South Africa

Capetown, June 24. The new Russia — Malenkov's Russia — has made a big impression in this city with prodigious buying sprees.

Capetown is used to the annual visit of Russians going to and fro on Antarctic whaling expeditions. But nothing like this has happened before.

Usually it is a march through the town of a group of solemn, silent, staring Russians in groups of six or seven, headed by a commissar who does all the talking, and moving at the pace of Volga boatmen.

They ignored red traffic lights, plodding grimly through the speeding wheels at peak hours, stolidly by-passing traffic policemen, and stopping in the middle of the street to stare at the flash of nylon stockings on a pretty girl.

New Russia's manners are no longer those of the tsar. No one knows what instructions have been passed from Moscow to the dirty, oil-smeared whaling factory ship now in port and her whole gunners before they sighted Table Bay.

But the Russians are different in many ways, although they are the same stocky, blue-beretted seamen. It is smiles all the way. The most astonished section are the shop girls who have in the past few days served the Malenkov Russians with luxury articles for their womenfolk back home.

### ON THEIR OWN

The ship's master, 40-year-old Alexei Solynik, distributed £54,000 among his expedition in South African notes on arrival, and it is estimated that most of this has been spent here. Whalingmen, in the same party of six or seven, have dropped the commissars, and they have been on their own gigantic spending spree. Silks, satins, tapestry, linen, silver, baby layouts and blankets have been carried to the dock, bound for Russia.

The Russians speak no English. If they like a roll of blue serge, they beam at the shop assistant and give her the wallet, from which the girl

extracts the price of the goods, and then hands the wallet back. With silk, the whalingmen pass it from hand to hand, fingering the cloth and tearing off bits until it is taken from them.

### WELL-BEHAVED

Mechanical toys have kept dozens of grown men spell bound for hours as shop assistants demonstrate walking dolls, moving tanks, guns which fire corks and hundreds of these are on their way to presumably enlightened homes in Russia.

The new Russians are apt to stop girls, shake hands and move off shyly. They will gather round a blind man in the street and give him banknotes. A coloured man playing a banjo will sit there jiggling on the pavement.

And all day long a procession of Russians makes its way to the dock to the big Russian ship Slava, weighed down with parcels. They are well-behaved, smiling men, apparently animated with disciplined goodwill. The few people who can talk their language quote them as saying "We are all friends at last."

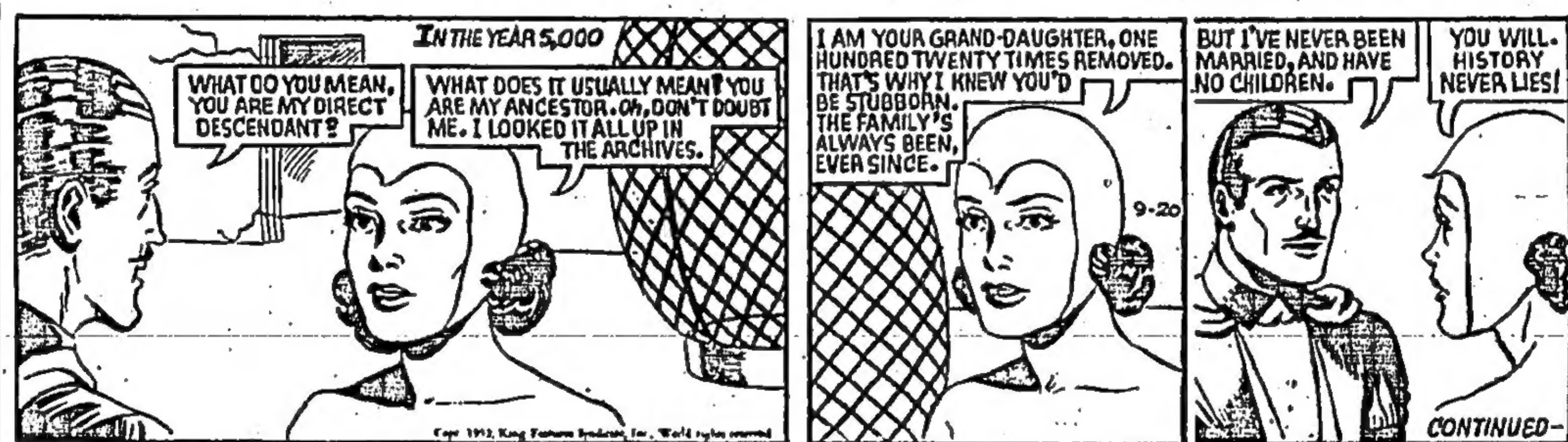
## GIANT STARTING HANDLE

London, June 24. A 4½-ton "starting handle" for Britain's commercial jet fleet has been demonstrated on a Comet at London Airport.

The giant mobile ground power unit, 12 ft. long and 6 ft. high, answers the air line operators' problem of starting the most powerful jet engine devised. As well as providing the enormous power necessary to start the jet engines the new unit gives current for ground tests and servicing purposes.

## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

Breakdown Problem

By Milk



## NANCY

Dog-gone — Almost

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



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## FAMED V.C. DEAD

London, June 24. First Territorial ranker to win the Victoria Cross during World War One, Captain Douglas Belcher has died at Claygate, Surrey.

Captain Belcher's long military career was marked by an unusual achievement, twice he enlisted in the ranks and twice he was commissioned, rising to captain on both occasions.

It was as a boy of 16 that he first put on uniform, joining the "Volunteers" force in 1900. In 1912 he joined the Rifle Brigade, and it was in 1913 that he won his V.C. during the second battle of Ypres. He was a lance sergeant in charge of an advanced breastwork, south of the Ypres Salient. Under his leadership his company's defence by eight men under heavy enemy bombardment.

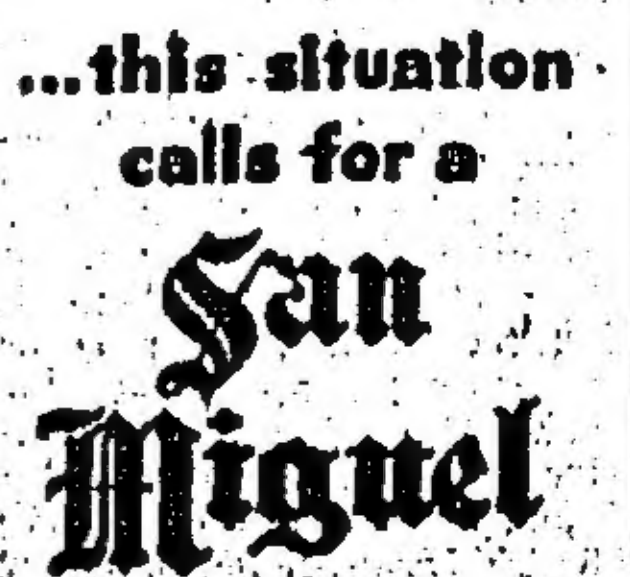
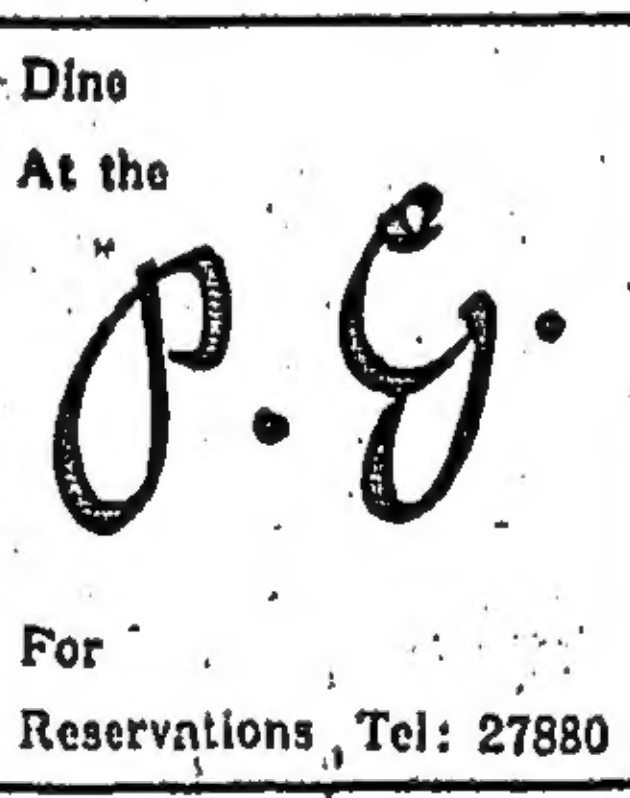
The parapet was continually shattered by shelling, but by skill and gallantry he maintained his position for 18 hours, firing on the enemy at short range as they gathered for an attack.

"There is little doubt that the bold front held by him prevented the enemy breaking through and averted an attack on the flank of one of our divisions," stated the official citation.

During the last two years of the war Captain Belcher was commissioned and served with the Queen Victoria Rifles. From 1918 to 1922 he served with the 6th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army, retiring as a platoon commander.

Shortly before World War Two he joined a national defence company and in August 1939 enlisted in the London Rifles as a private. Later he was commissioned in the Royal Army Pay Corps and was invalided out of the Army in 1943.

On the morning after his death a Coronation Medal, sent by post, was received at his home. It would have been his second Coronation medal. One of Captain Belcher's two sons, Ian, a quartermaster-sergeant, serving with R.E.M.E. in Singapore.









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# CHINA MAIL

Established 1945

Page 10

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1953.

**Sheaffer's**  
THE WORLD'S BEST!

## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### The Future At Stake

**PATIENTLY**, for a dozen years or so, Mary has been building defences against the future's uncertainty.

In her late 20's finding herself single still, at an age when most of her contemporaries had joyfully thrown in their jobs for the hazards of marriage and a husband's wage packet, Mary also quit her office desk.

She resigned from a secretarial job that paid unusually well, and went to another where the pay was less. Some of her friends thought her action strange, but Mary knew what she was about; the first job provided no pension, the second one did.

#### TRANQUILITY

In the employ of this second firm, Mary grew to middle-age, and a tranquillity settled upon her that shows in her features; she is a spinster still but she has not some spinster's fear of the economies of the future.

In the job she took so prudently, a dozen years ago, Mary has done well, earning much praise and several times receiving increases in salary. She now earns £8 a week and the value of her pension has been relatively enhanced.

The other day, Mary was seized with that fever that assails most women at this time of the year, whose principal symptom is a grave discontent with their wardrobe that can only be cured by purchasing something new to wear.

#### A NEW HAT

MARY decided she wanted a new hat. She went methodically about the business of getting one. First, in a luncheon hour, she explored a number of West End stores, pinpointing one that looked the most promising.

Next luncheon hour she went back to the chosen store and mentally made a note of exactly which hat she desired to possess. On the third day she set off to buy the selected hat.

Here, alas, her careful system broke down, for the shop was about to close, and when she picked up the hat and handed it to an assistant, the assistant said (if Mary can be believed): "Sorry madam, we're closed," and stalked off.

"So I put down the hat I had chosen, and picked up another one and left the store, though I can't think why I did that," said Mary next morning at Great Marlborough Street, where she had pleaded not guilty to stealing a hat priced 12s. 11d. from the store.

"You came for a hat, and you left with one," said Mr Paul Bennett, VC, the magistrate. "Isn't that so?"

"Yes," Mary admitted.

#### HOBBIED

COUNSEL told the store's side of the story, saying that though Mary had been arrested at just about the official hour of closing, customers were always given ten minutes' grace after that time, and could buy things then if they wished.

"What do you want to say?" Mr Bennett asked Mary, who stood a model of crisp neatness, in black and white, in the dock.

"I was horrified when I found the hat in my hand, and knew I hadn't paid," Mary said. "I was just wondering how I could take it back..."

"Oh, come, come, come," said the magistrate, "we're all grown up here. I can understand you struggling to explain, for if you lose your job and your pension as a result of this, it may be a tragedy for you, though I hope it won't."

Behind her glasses, tears began to well into Mary's eyes.

"I do believe that if you'd been attended to at first, you'd never have found yourself in this dreadful position," the magistrate said. "I'll try to help you. You will pay five guineas costs, and I'll discharge you absolutely, that doesn't sound so bad."

Mary, sobbing, went out. It would be days, weeks, perhaps, before she knew what her long-lingering for a new hat had cost her in terms of the future.

## OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

# Japanese Note Makes Government Sit Up And Take Notice

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, June 23.

Japan spoke fairly strongly on trade last week and the Federal Government sat up and took considerable notice.

Japan, through a diplomatic note, has warned Australia that she almost certainly will have to cut purchases of wool drastically unless she can earn more sterling.

This, of course, is a pretty broad hint that she wants more trade with Australia. It has disturbed the Government because a cut in Japanese buying would weaken the wool market and cut down our export earnings.

The threat is regarded so seriously that this fact alone could be responsible for the easing of import restrictions, which would be one way that Japan could earn more sterling.

The Japanese Embassy in Canberra gave brief details of the diplomatic note. In it Japan told Australia that she is in a dangerous position because sterling restrictions are draining her quickly of sterling reserves.

Import restrictions imposed by Australia in 1952 reduced drastically the sale of Japanese goods to Australia. In 1951-52 Australia bought £43-million worth of goods from Japan and sold her £47-million worth—or in other words, the budget was near enough to being balanced. But in the first nine months of 1952-53 Japan had bought £59-million worth of goods but sold Australia only £5-million worth.

The Federal Government's greatest concern is the effect that a drastic Japanese cut in wool buying would have on the market. Of the £69-million exports to Japan, £48-million of it was for wool.

#### SECOND BIGGEST

By the end of this month Japan will have bought £90-million worth of wool in the second to make her Australia's second biggest customers. Japan buys mainly short staple wool which tends to strengthen the whole market and keep prices firm.

A fall of 1d lb in the price of wool means a loss of about £1-million in the Australian wool cheque.

A second point worrying the Government is that, to all extents and purposes, Japan has taken America's place as a buyer of Australian wool. Except for the loss in dollars, we have not been greatly worried by the falling off in US purchases, but reduced buying by both the United States and Japan could be really serious.

The city of Sydney, apparently, has acquired a touch of European culture.

Sleek and beautiful Swiss model, Rosemary Till, walking through town this week, said to her companion: "This is a lot of fun, but I get homesick sometimes for the cafes and my friends back there. But that, now, I like that. That's just like home."

"That" was a section of Sydney's busiest street which a gang of eager beavers were busily tearing up.

#### POISON SCARE

A little known poison, thallium, has caused a considerable scare in police circles, and people who should know say some of the State's star detectives are getting out a lot of dusty files and reading up the cases again.

Thallium is contained in a tasteless, odourless rat bait. It can be bought for the asking over any grocery counter with no awkward questions asked and no need to sign a poison book.

Administered in minute doses in tea, cake, lollies and so forth, it takes its course gently and gradually, but inevitably. Its only tell-tale mark is a falling out of hair from the victim, and it is this symptom that has caused the stir at police HQ.

The use of thallium as the almost perfect murder weapon became known less than two years ago, but police believe that anything up to 12 people have died from it.

The police this week exhumed the body of a woman from a country town and in the next few days they may examine the ashes of a man.

Lots more graves may soon be opened in the early morning.

Some disturbing reports have been seeping into Canberra about the doings of Ministers and members of Parliament in London for the Coronation.

The reports say that Speaker Archie Cameron insisted on wearing classic sided boots to the airport, even to the Coronation itself.

The High Commissioner in London, Sir Thomas White, also caused a stir when he went to the airport to meet the Leader of the Opposition, but ignored the arrival of the Leader of the Government in the Senate, Senator O'Sullivan.

But worst of all, say the reports, a well known Labour man stood with his hands in his pockets and smoking a distinguished gathering sang God Save the Queen.

But all hands admit that the Prime Minister, Mr Menzies, has done us proud... the right dress, the right look, the right smile and the right bearing.

The Coronation has really been the Big Time in the life of Robert Gordon Menzies.

#### MIGRATION PROGRAMME

The Federal Government will again step up its migration programme next year. It proposes to bring 100,000 migrants to Australia in 1953-54 compared with 80,000 in the present year.

The intake for succeeding years will also be expanded, provided there is no adverse effect on the Australian economy in the meantime. The additional 20,000 migrants this year will be made up of 5,000 workers and 15,000 members of families of migrants already in Australia.

The newcomers will be drawn mainly from Britain but there will be some from Continental countries.

#### LOST AND FOUND

While New South Wales has lost 300,000 tons of coal through strikes in the last 10 weeks, two big export markets for coal in Singapore and Korea have been found.

A hundred thousand tons of coal is to be shipped from Newcastle to Korea and 8,000 tons is to leave as an initial shipment for Singapore.

Thirteen ships, mainly Japanese, are expected to lift the coal.

On the other hand, the Australian Trade Commissioner in Malaya, Mr A. J. Day, reports that some Singapore fruit dealers have threatened to boycott some Australian exporters.

Mc Day says the Singapore Fresh Fruit Dealers' Association had threatened the boycott because of a falling market, but shipped fruit to Singapore contrary to instructions. The Association alleged that the exporters had then drawn on letters of credit established in Australia by Singapore exporting firms.

It is understood that the Government views the matter rather seriously, and is making inquiries.

#### URGES RECOGNITION

Professor Nathaniel Peffer, of Columbia University New York, is a visitor to Australia at present, and this week spoke over one of the most popular sessions on the air "Guest of Honour".

In his talk Professor Peffer, who is an expert on Far Eastern Affairs, urged recognition of the Chinese Communist Government.

"There is a school of thought which believes that the present Chinese Government should be recognized," he said.

"I belong to that school. I believe the Chinese people,

whether Communist or not, have learned that Russia is an aggressive expanding Power to be feared.

"Whatever we do in the Far East in years to come, I think it is essential to work with some stability and that requires a lasting settlement with China, even if for a very long time we have every ground for suspicion of China, which indeed we have."

#### WOMEN'S TASK

A woman witness told the Arbitration Court this week that husbands and wives should do turns at washing, ironing and chopping wood.

Most wives could — and did — chop wood, she said.

The witness was Miss Ruth Hoban, Director of Social Studies at Melbourne University. She was giving evidence for the Australian National Council of Women, and a Federation of Women's Clubs, who are seeking a new award.

Miss Hoban said she thought it socially desirable for a married woman to continue to work after marriage, if the woman wanted to continue working.

The husband should also have a choice whether he went to work and looked after the children if he was prepared to take over the entire responsibility.

#### TROOPS WORK OVERTIME

(Continued From Page 1)

announcement of planned new British atom tests in Australia. It provoked speculation that these tests would be discussed in the private Washington meeting.

A spokesman for the United States Atomic Energy Commission declined to comment on this possibility.

John Cockcroft is Director of the atomic research establishment at Harwell and chairman of the Defence Research Committee.

He had meetings today with Mr Tom Johnson, Director of the American Commission's Research Division, Dr Lawrence Hafstad, Director of Reactor Department, and Dr John Hughes, Director of the Biology and Medicine Division. He will have further talks with other Commission scientists.—Reuter.

#### Radio Hongkong

H.K. Time Signal and Program Summary: 5.55, For Swinging: 6.30, Time For Music: 7.00, Country: 7.30, Domestic Memory Lane: 7.30, Weather Report: 8.00, Time Signal, World News and News Talk (London relay): 8.15, Talliana's Letter Scene from "Eugene O'Neill" (Tchickovsky) and "The Well" (Sop) and Philharmonia Orch. cond. by Walter Susskind: 8.30, Educational Article with Peter Brough and Archie Andrews (BBC73): 9.15, State Pips (BBC73): 10.00, Second Commentary on the Scene in Edinburgh during the Processions of Her Majesty The Queen, in which the Honours of Scotland were carried to and from St. Giles Cathedral, on the Queen of the National Service (Recorded London relay): 10.20, Sports Review by Brig. 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